

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR.—(Continued.)			
PATNA DIVISION.	26 Gya, Sept. 8 77.	·94	Weather—cloudy with a light breeze blowing. Maximum thermometer in the shade 98·4°. 1·52 inches of rain registered at Nowada, ·66 at Jehanabad, and 1·42 at Aurungabad. Much transplantation of <i>dhan</i> still remains uneffected for want of rain. If effected in this (the <i>purba</i>) <i>nachitra</i> , the yield cannot be more than 8 annas, and only one more <i>nachitra</i> remains within which the ryots will transplant. Gratuitous distribution of water from the canal has done good. Cutting of the <i>bhadoi</i> is going on. The yield is estimated at an average of from 10 to 12 annas in Nowada, 8 to 10 annas in the Sudder sub-division, and 6 to 8 annas in Aurungabad. A loss already of 8 annas of the <i>dhan</i> crop is reported from Jehanabad.
	27 Shahabad, „ 8 „	·10	Weather—cloudy with high east wind. Heavy rain still holds off. Rain in Sasaram has been 1·89, and more is wanted to perfect the <i>bhadoi</i> crop. Good rain now would improve the prospects of the <i>khurreef</i> crop. Water is being freely taken from the canals. Rain in Buxar has been 7·4. It is not sufficient for the <i>bhadoi</i> . The winter rice has sustained much damage, and will be lost unless water is supplied by rain or canals. Rain in Bhubbuccha has been 1·89, and there was general rain all over the sub-division, which has done good to the dying crops. <i>Bhadoi</i> is being harvested. Rice crop is being irrigated. All water available from the canals has been applied for throughout the district, and a large area is being irrigated daily. The <i>bhadoi</i> is estimated at 8 annas at the outside. In the head-quarters sub-division much rain is wanted for the <i>rubbee</i> . General health is good.
	28 Durbhunga, „ 8 „	5·70	Throughout the Mudhoobani and the Sudder sub-divisions there was heavy rain on the 5th and 6th instant, which has proved very beneficial. In the former sub-division the <i>bhadoi</i> crop had suffered, but in the latter no injury had been done by the drought. In both sub-divisions the prospects of the winter rice are good. The rain does not seem to have extended to Tajpore, which had previously been suffering. Want of rain was felt almost in all parts of that sub-division. A good downpour is needed to save the <i>bhadoi</i> crop from injury.
	29 Mozufferpore, „ 8 „	2·49	Weather—hot and oppressive in the early part of the week, but cool and cloudy with strong east wind since 6th instant, when rain fell throughout the district. The fall at Hajeeore has been 2·10 inches, and at Seetamurhee 2·01 inches. A good average <i>bhadoi</i> harvest may now be expected with favourable weather. The rain has greatly benefited the rice crop, and the transplantation of seedlings is now being completed.
	30 Saran, „ 8 „	1·80	Weather—cloudy with occasional slight showers. There was a sharp storm on the night of the 5th instant. Slight rain fell in most part of the district, and there was a good downpour at head-quarters on the night of the 5th. ·05 registered at Sewan. The rainfall varies so much in different parts of the district that it is difficult to say yet what the general result is. It would seem, however, that in many places appreciable good has been done. Very much indeed depends now on the late rains, but there is hope for them, as the clouds are still driving up from the eastward.
	31 Chumpanun, „ 8 „	·19	Weather—very hot up to 6th instant; since then cooler in consequence of the rain. Rain, which was urgently needed, fell on the night of the 6th, and has materially affected the prospects of the crops for the better. No rain, however, is reported from Bettiah. Cholera is on the decrease. More rain is required.
BAGULPORE DIV.	32 Monghyr, „ 6 „	1·26	Weather—hot with some heavy rain. No rain at Jamul, and only ·02 at Begoo-serai. The rice crop in Jamul and Begoo-serai looks badly. In the Sudder things are better.
	33 Bhagulpore, „ 9 „	·98	Weather—extremely hot and sunshiny during the first four days of the week; the last three days were cloudy with refreshing showers. If this rain has been general the crops may be considered safe. <i>Bhadoi</i> is being rapidly harvested with fair average outturn.
	34 Purneah, „ 8 „	1·20	Weather—stormy with very cool east wind. 4·19 inches of rain registered at Kissengunge and 3·15 inches at Arrareah. The transplanted <i>aghani</i> has been retarded by the drought during August and the first few days of this month. Rain has fallen during the last few days, and if it continues the main winter crop will be saved.
	35 Maldah, „ 8 „	·87	Great heat at the beginning of the week. The crops want rain. It was falling favourably at the time of report at head-quarters, and, it is hoped, all over the district.
	36 Sonthal Pergah, „ 9 „	1·76	Rain had been threatening for some time and came down well on the 8th instant. It has probably been general over the district. ·48 registered at Godda, 1·1 at Rajmebal, and ·45 at Deoghur. The prospects of the crops are very good if the rain of the 8th fell over a wide area.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
ORISSA.			
Orissa Divn.	37 Cuttack, Sept. 8 '77	1.94	Weather—warm. Fair showers of rain daily during latter end of the week. Accounts from all quarters are satisfactory. <i>Beali</i> crop is being rapidly reaped, and the estimated outturn is 12 annas. The floods in the rivers have subsided. Cholera is reported in the town and a few cases in the Mofussil; otherwise the public health is generally good.
	38 Poorac, „ 6 „	.77	Weather—hot and occasionally cloudy. There were light showers of rain in almost all parts of the district, but more is required. The <i>sarad</i> rice plants on high lands are suffering. A portion of the crop submerged by the flood has perished. There was no sufficient rain in the tract between the Chilka and the sea, and the rice plants have begun to suffer.
	39 Balaore, „ 7 „	1.25	There has been more rain in the interior than at head-quarters. The small autumn crop is still being harvested. The winter crop is in good condition and the people are busy weeding it. Sporadic cholera has broken out in several places.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
South-West Frontier Agency.			
40	Hazarcebagh, Sept. 7 '77	.98	Weather—very hot and trying. A break in the rains exists. No change to report about the crops. Transplanting in the northern sub-division is stopped, in the southern sub-division it is completed. The <i>bhadoi</i> crops are now being gathered, and the outturn is reported good. Cattle disease has appeared, but not in a very severe form, in different parts of the district.
41	Lohardugga, „ 8 „	.65	In the head-quarters sub-division the weather has been seasonable, and the prospects of the crops and the public health are good. The sub-divisional officer of Palamow reported on the 4th instant that the weather there was still unseasonable. There was a gale of wind and two inches of rain on the 30th August; since then the weather had been clear, bright, and very hot. Khurreef prospects were not good. Transplanting was not entirely completed, and everything was backward.
42	Singbhoom, „ 7 „	1.81	Weather—seasonable. The prospects of the crops continue favourable. The district is healthy.
43	Manbhoom, „ 8 „	.23	Weather—seasonable; hot sun for the first few days, followed by showers towards the end of the week. The rice crop on the whole is good. In the extreme north rain is still wanted in places. The blight <i>khorka</i> reported last week is noticed generally throughout the district, but not to an alarming extent.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 11th September 1877.

A. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

Number.		DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
			WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULBURN MILLET— GUMBOO, BAJRA.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
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1	Burdwan

- A In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12-8 to 16 seers, barley 39 to 40 seers, best rice 10-8 to 13-8 seers, c mmon rice 11-8 to 16 seers, and gram 14 to 18 seers.
- B In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, barley 20 to 37 seers, best rice 12 to 18 seers, common rice 18 to 20 seers, maize 28 to 32 seers, and gram 14 to 18 seers.
- C In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 20 seers, barley 10 to 19 seers, best rice 11 to 16 seers, common rice 13 to 17 seers, and gram 18 to 20 seers.
- D In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, barley 24 to 32 seers, best rice 7 to 9 seers, common rice 10 to 13 seers, and gram 13-9 to 16-13 seers.
- E In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 13-4 seers, barley 16 to 23-5 seers, best rice at Khidderpore 6-12 seers, common rice 9 to 14 seers, and gram 14 to 15 seers.
- F In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 to 14 seers, best rice 9 to 13 seers, common rice 12 to 18 seers, and gram 18 to 19-8 seers.
- G In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 14 to 16 seers, barley 30 to 40 seers, best rice 10 to 11-8 seers, common rice 12-8 to 14 seers, and gram 18 to 21 seers.
- H In Baygunge the prices are as follow :—Wheat 16-8 seers, best rice 17-8 seers, common rice 21 seers, and gram 13 seers.
- I In Natore the prices are as follow :—Wheat 18-12 seers, best rice 9-8 seers, common rice 18 seers, and gram 16 seers.

Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 31st August 1877.

THE SHEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

GREAT MILLETS— CHOLU, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS— RAOI OR MURWA AND CHENNA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
BENGAL.																		
Western Districts.																		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
...	16 8	16 12	24 0	140 0	140 0	170 0	9 6	9 6	9 4	Burdwan.
...	35 0	35 0	34 0	15 0	14 4	20 8	400 0	400 0	400 0	8 8	8 8	8 12	Bankoora.
...	19 0	19 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Ileerbhoom.
...	14 0	13 8	22 0	200 0	200 0	180 0	9 0	8 12	8 0	Midnapore.
...	14 0 to 15 0	15 0 to 16 0	26 0 to 27 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly.
...	16 0	16 0	23 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	9 4	Howrah.
Central Districts.																		
24 0	26 0	20 0	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	23 0	16 8	18 8	25 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta.
...	15 4	15 4	20 0	90 0	90 0	80 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	24-Pergunnahs.
...	17 4	20 0	29 0	90 0	100 0	91 8	9 0	9 0	9 2	Nuddas.
...	18 8	19 12	26 12	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore.
...	20 0 to 23 0	20 0 to 23 0	28 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	7 0 to 9 0	7 0 to 9 0	6 0 to 9 0	Moorshedabad.
...	15 14	15 8	28 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 4	8 0	8 0	Dinagopore.
...	21 0 to 23 8	21 0 to 23 8	32 0	240 0	240 0	320 0	9 0	9 0	8 5	Rajshabye.
...	15 0	16 6	19 15	107 0	107 0	107 0	Not given.	8 1	7 8	Rungpore.
...	15 0	15 0	24 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 10	8 4	8 0	Hogra.
...	18 12	20 0	32 0	260 0	260 0	260 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Pubna.
...	9 0	5 0	9 0	23 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	100 0	160 0	200 0	5 0	4 0	4 0	Darjeeling.
...	11 8	12 3	16 0	91 3	91 3	160 0	7 4	7 4	7 2	Julpigoree.
Eastern Districts.																		
...	14 8	15 6	26 10	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	8 14	Dacca.
...	20 0	16 0	22 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	Furroedpore.
...	16 0	16 0	22 11	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Backergunge.
...	12 4	12 4	20 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 4	Mymensingh.

Eastern Districts.

- J In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 to 20 seers, best rice 15 to 16 seers, common rice 18 to 25-11 seers, and gram (at Gaibanda 18 seers.
- K In Serajunge the prices are as follow :—Wheat 20 seers, best rice 9 seers, common rice 14 seers, and gram 15 seers.
- L In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 seers, best rice 5 to 16 seers, common rice 12 to 20 seers, Indian corn 16 to 40 seers and gram 10 to 16 seers.
- M In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11-5 to 13-8 seers, best rice 8 to 12-8 seers, common rice 12-6 to 20-8 seers, and gram 8 to 14-8 seers.
- N In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 18 to 16 seers, and common rice 16 to 20 seers.
- O In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat (at Goalundo) 17 seers, barley at (Goalundo) 35 seers, best rice 11 to 13 seers, common rice 13 to 15 seers, and gram 16 seers.
- P In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 10-12 to 13 seers, common rice 10-12 to 16 seers, paddy 25 to 30 seers, and gram 12 to 13 seers.
- Q In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 14 to 16 seers, best rice 10 to 20 seers, common rice 14-8 to 25 seers, and gram 12-4 to 17 seers.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																	
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULURU MILLER— CUMBOO, BAJRA.					
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
Eastern Districts—(Contd.)																			
21	Chittagong	8 0	7 8	11 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	13 0	11 0	17 0	...	...	...
22	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...
23	Tipperah	10 0	11 8	14 0	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	10 0	13 0	16 0	19 8	...	...	...
24	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	10 10	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	10 5	10 5	9 8	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...
BEHAR.																			
25	Patna	17 8	20 0	24 0	29 0	29 0	32 0	12 8	12 8	13 0	14 8	16 0	19 0	...	...	...
26	Gya	19 0	19 0	19 4	28 0	30 0	25 8	11 0	11 0	10 8	10 0	17 0	18 8	...	...	...
27	Shahabad	16 0	18 0	21 0 to 22 0	28 0	29 0	29 0	12 8	13 8	17 0 to 18 0	14 8	15 8	19 0	...	...	...
28	Darbhanga	16 8	15 12	18 0	28 8	27 8	30 12	12 8	12 8	13 0	14 4	14 8	15 8	...	...	...
29	Muzafferpore	17 0	18 0	20 0	27 8	28 12	30 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...
30	Baran	14 8	16 0	21 0	22 0	20 0	31 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 8	15 0	10 0	...	...	...
31	Chumpran	21 0	21 0	21 8	32 0	34 0	29 8	9 0	9 0	8 0	14 0	16 0	17 8	...	...	...
32	Monghyr	16 8	18 9	24 1	29 4	24 1	36 7	8 4	10 5	14 7	11 8	18 0	10 8	...	...	...
33	Bhagnipore	14 13	15 12	30 0	30 5	31 9	25 3	12 0	12 10	15 2	13 14	16 6	16 6	...	...	...
34	Purneah	18 0 to 20 0	18 0 to 20 0	21 0	...	...	...	15 0 to 19 0	16 0 to 22 0	13 0 to 24 0	20 0 to 24 0	24 0	15 0	...	...	...
35	Maldah	16 0	17 0	22 0	40 0	40 0	45 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	10 8	19 0	21 0	30 0	30 0	32 0			
36	Sonthal Pergunnahs	15 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	13 0	15 0	18 0	15 0	16 0	22 0	...	...	33 0
ORISSA.																			
37	Cuttack	14 7	14 7	21 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	15 12	14 7	15 12	19 11	...	...	...
38	Pooree	10 8	18 2	17 1	...	...	...	7 14	10 8	17 1	11 13	13 12	22 5	...	...	...
39	Balsore	14 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	21 0	15 0	14 0	32 0	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPORE.																			
South-Western Frontier Agency.																			
40	Hazarobagh	17 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	24 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	21 0	...	...	...
41	Lohardugga	19 0	20 0	18 0	...	28 0	23 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	...	...	...
42	Singbhoom	26 0	26 0	26 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	40 0	40 0	36 0	...	...	...
43	Manbhoom	15 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	30 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	21 0	23 0	...	...	...

* In Jajpore rice is procurable at 22-8 seers, per rupee, and in Kendrapara at 26-4 seers per rupee.

R In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 5 to 8 seers, and common rice 0 to 13 seers.

S In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 10 to 16 seers, and common rice 10 to 17 seers.

T In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 18-19 to 25 seers, barley 30 to 30-8 seers, best rice (at Jehanabad) 12 seers, common rice 15 to 19-12 seers, lesser millets (at Nowadah) 30 seers, and gram 25 to 34 seers.

U In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 19 seers, barley 23 to 30 seers, best rice 11-8 to 12 seers, common rice 13-8 to 16 seers, and gram 23 to 29 seers.

V In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 17 to 18 seers, barley 25 seers, best rice 11 to 14 seers, common rice 14 to 16 seers, marwa 25 to 30 seers, maize 25 seers, and gram 24 to 25 seers.

W In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 17 to 22-8 seers, barley 25-8 to 35 seers, best rice 11 to 21-4 seers, common rice 12-8 to 32-8 seers, lesser millets 21 to 40 seers, maize 23 to 40 seers, and gram 23 to 44 seers.

X In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 19 to 23-8 seers, barley 28 to 35 seers, best rice 12 to 15 seers, common rice 15-4 to 17-4 seers, lesser millets 30 to 35 seers, maize 21 to 40 seers, and gram 23 to 35 seers.

Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 31st August 1877.—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

GREAT MILLETS— UNOLUM, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS— RASI OR MURWA AND CHHENA.			MAISE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM.			FINEWOOD.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
Eastern Districts.—(Contd.)																		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
...	12 11	12 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	Chittagong.
...	11 0	11 0	16 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 0	6 11	Noakholly.
...	13 8	13 8	19 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 12	Tipperah.
...	320 0	320 0	200 0	6 6	6 6	6 2	Chittagong Hill Tracts.
...	12 5	12 5	10 7	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah.
																		BEHAR.
...	33 0	18 0	...	...	...	26 0	25 6	31 0	23 8	26 0	31 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna.
...	31 0	...	...	29 8	28 0	26 0	21 8	180 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gya.
...	...	29 0	...	28 0	...	23 0	...	31 0	30 0	23 6	{ 30 0 to 31 0 }	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	11 12	Shahabad.
...	25 4	24 0	27 8	22 0	22 0	27 8	22 0	22 0	29 8	176 0	176 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 4	Durbhunga.
...	25 0	25 0	25 0	21 0	21 0	25 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	7 8	7 8	7 12	Muzafferpore.
...	24 0	26 0	32 0	...	...	31 0	22 0	24 0	31 11	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 4	8 0	Sarun.
...	27 0	26 0	35 11	27 0	28 0	26 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 12	Chumparan.
...	28 3	28 3	36 7	18 9	24 1	30 4	147 0	120 0	188 0	8 4	9 4	11 9	Monghyr.
...	31 0	30 5	38 13	20 13	21 7	27 6	126 9	138 10	161 8	8 13	8 13	8 13	Bhagulpore.
...	{ 18 0 to 20 0 }	23 0	23 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Parneah.
...	40 0	32 0	45 0	20 0	22 0	35 9	160 0	160 0	130 0	8 4	8 4	8 8	Maldah.
...	33 0	20 0	20 0	18 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergha.
																		ORISSA.
...	31 0	17 1	21 0	...	...	...	15 12	16 0	24 15	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	Cuttack.
...	11 13	14 2	21 0	105 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 8	11 13	Pooree.
...	10 11	10 8	13 11	110 0	110 0	160 0	7 0	7 8	9 0	Balasore.
																		CHOTA NAGPORE.
South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
...	25 8	24 0	34 0	...	...	24 0	24 0	22 8	14 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Hazareebagh.
...	30 0	26 0	50 0	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	7 0	6 12	6 8	Lohardugga.
...	28 0	24 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 8	6 0	11 8	Singbhoom.
...	Manbhoom.

Y In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 17 to 25 seers, best rice 18 to 22 seers, common rice 19 to 23 seers, murwa 31 to 40 seers, and gram 23 to 25 seers.

Z In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 to 20 seers, best rice 18 to 19 seers, common rice 20 to 25 seers, and gram 20 to 21 seers.

Z1 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 14 to 20 seers, best rice 12 to 22 seers, common rice 15 to 24 seers, maize 20 to 50 seers, and gram 11 to 32 seers.

Z2 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 to 20 seers, barley 26 to 30 seers, best rice (at Chuttra) 19 seers, common rice 17 to 18 seers, lesser millets 30 seers, Indian-corn 22 to 25 seers, and gram 21 to 30 seers.

Z3 At Daitongunge, the head-quarters of the Palamow sub-division, the prices of food-grains on the 27th August were :—Wheat 27 seers, best rice 18-4 seers, common rice 20 seers. At Lohardugga the prices on the 22nd were :—Wheat 30 seers, best rice 23-12 seers, and common rice 30 seers.

Z4 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 14 to 19 seers, barley (at Burrabazar) 22 seers, best rice 14 to 28 seers, common rice 16 to 32 seers, Indian-corn 32 to 40 seers, and gram 14 to 18 seers.

Published for general information.

A. MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 19th to 25th August 1877.	Rain from 26th August to 1st Sept. 1877.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1877.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL.							
BURDWAN.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	1877.		
	Burdwan	Burdwan	7.35	3.69	44.07	1st Sept.	
		Cutwa	10.34	0.65	56.05	ditto	
		Culna	6.18	Nil	47.38	ditto	
		Bood-Bood	5.09	3.44	40.72	ditto	
		Raneegunge	4.16	9.47	45.22	ditto	
		Jehanabad	5.70	2.98	66.91	ditto	
	Bankoora	Bankoora	2.69	3.60	39.92	ditto	
	Beerbhoom	Sooree	0.33	2.86	43.70	ditto	
		Metampore	6.79	2.68	43.14	ditto	
Roypore		7.20	3.10	41.19	ditto		
Midnapore	Midnapore	1.00	2.23	39.56	ditto		
	Tamlook	3.93	3.35	39.46	ditto		
	Ghattal	3.81	3.39	55.71	ditto		
	Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office... { Exe. Engr.'s Office	5.52 5.71	1.65 2.57	63.66 56.28	ditto ditto		
Hooghly	Hooghly	4.52	1.22	46.39	ditto		
	Seraimpore	4.18	1.49	46.78	ditto		
Howrah	Howrah	3.93	3.44	53.76	ditto		
	Malleshreka	3.69	2.08	48.05	ditto	Not received 8th to 14th July.	
PRESIDENCY.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.						
	24-Pergunnahs	Saugor Island	4.90	3.10	64.84	ditto	
		Calcutta	2.91	3.18	49.84	ditto	
		Alipore { Dispensary { Jail	2.79 2.82	4.33 4.25	53.99 53.43	ditto ditto	
		Busseorhat	4.88	2.15	49.98	ditto	
		Barnset	2.95	2.63	46.74	ditto	
		Diamond Harbour	3.40	2.98	57.78	ditto	
		Barripore	3.61	4.92	60.61	ditto	
		Satkhiria	8.11	3.07	60.99	ditto	
		Barrackpore	3.97	1.61	48.38	ditto	
Dum-Dum		4.04	2.90	44.96	ditto		
Nuddes	Kishanghur	6.32	3.06	65.00	ditto		
	Bongong	6.44	2.19	67.32	ditto		
	Meharpore	11.86	0.81	66.51	ditto		
	Cheondanga	11.53	0.85	66.58	ditto		
	Kooshtea	10.54	0.87	78.94	ditto		
Jessore	Ranaghat	5.15	1.00	58.59	ditto		
	Jessore	5.53	3.64	55.90	ditto		
	Narail	3.71	2.99	56.18	ditto		
	Khoolna	4.10	4.37	57.56	ditto		
	Jhenida	14.95	1.78	66.49	ditto		
Moorsheadabad	Bagirhat	0.75	3.75	67.07	ditto		
	Magoorah	8.32	2.38	71.52	ditto		
	Berhampore	8.07	0.44	51.54	ditto		
	Rampore Haut	5.86	0.44	45.27	ditto		
	Lallbagh	7.93	0.71	56.00	ditto		
	Jungpore	4.74	0.86	38.01	ditto		
	Azimung	8.17	0.86	44.53	ditto	Not received 22nd to 28th July.	
	Lallgolla	6.49	0.80	40.62	ditto		
	Kandee	4.68	1.58	49.28	ditto		
	Dinagore	Dinagore	1.26	0.16	47.10	ditto	
Raigunge		0.83	0.18	43.84	ditto		
Maldah		1.19	0.77	44.46	ditto		
Chanchal		1.44	0.45	46.95	ditto		
Bauleah		8.18	1.84	62.89	ditto		
Rajshahye	Natore	7.50	1.91	63.99	ditto		
	Rungpore	2.39	0.58	64.09	ditto		
Rangpore	Bhabanigunge	2.32	0.68	42.81	ditto		
	Kurigram	1.68	2.17	58.25	ditto		
	Bagdogra	Not recorded.		24.08	2nd June		
	Bogra	2.10	0.55	55.87	1st Sept.		
	Sherpore	4.13	0.77	60.97	ditto		
Bogra	Nowkhilla	3.05	0.64	54.59	ditto		
	Panchabibi	1.75	0.54	43.22	ditto		
	Hainulya	1.07	Nil	46.17	ditto		
	Pubna	13.60	1.34	78.84	ditto		
Darjeeling	Serajgunge	10.38	0.10	61.29	ditto		
	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office { Hospital	4.98 5.39	Not recd. 1.21	73.84 84.71	25th Aug. 1st Sept.		
Julpigoree	Julpigoree	0.19	0.52	64.68	ditto		
	Bodah	1.68	0.39	61.93	ditto		
	Huxa—Civil Surgeon's Office	1.94	0.61	142.65	ditto		
	Titalya	1.10	0.64	58.48	ditto		
Cooch Behar Tributary States.	Cooch Behar	0.27	0.04	70.48	ditto		

DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 19th to 26th August 1877.	Rain from 26th August to 1st Sept. 1877.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1877.		REMARKS.			
					Inches.	Up to date.				
BENGAL.—(Continued.)										
			Inches.	Inches.	1877.					
Dacca.	EASTERN DISTRICTS.									
	Dacca	Dacca... { Telegraph Office... Hospital	4.05 4.63	Not recd. 1.37	70.28 74.00	25th Aug. 1st Sept.				
		Moonsheegunge ... Manickgunge ...	4.41 7.19	2.20 1.48	106.65 70.78	ditto ditto				
	Furreedpore	Furreedpore ... Goolundo ... Madaripore ...	7.16 7.64 3.87	1.97 1.12 4.83	86.98 73.45 76.54	ditto ditto ditto				
		Backergunge	Burrial ... Perozepore ... Patoakhalley ... Bhola ...	1.33 2.75 1.79 1.12	2.40 4.12 2.93 4.89	75.30 81.28 85.33 82.89	ditto ditto ditto ditto	From 4th February.		
			Mymensingh	Mymensingh ... Jamalpore ... Atia ... Kishoregunge ...	3.39 6.13 12.06 10.24	2.16 1.23 0.51 0.90	89.23 65.87 69.94 74.20	ditto ditto ditto ditto		
	Chittagong			Chittagong { Telegraph Office Jail	7.20 7.51	1.60 2.96	78.30 101.03	ditto ditto		
				Cox's Bazar ...	6.28	2.09	120.64	ditto		
		Noakhally		Noakhally ... Fenny ...	2.39 3.36	1.48 0.79	101.99 103.08	ditto ditto		
	Tipperah		Comillah ... Brahmunbariah ...	4.75 3.06	0.97 1.02	80.25 74.55	ditto ditto			
		Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamates Hill	0.97	1.49	99.33	ditto			
	Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah	3.23	1.05	69.59	ditto				
	BEHAR.									
	PATNA.	Patna	Patna ... Behar ... Barh ... Dinapore { Jail Cantonment...	0.66 0.66 0.17 0.17 0.17	1.33 1.82 0.52 0.75 0.67	23.20 33.37 20.71 16.28 17.38	ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto			
			Gya	Gya ... Nowadah ... Aurangabad ... Jehansabad ...	2.05 0.52 1.53 0.74	1.90 1.72 1.43 1.39	32.35 36.37 25.20 22.74	ditto ditto ditto ditto	Not recorded 18th to 24th February. Ditto 12th Jan. and 4th to 10th February.	
				Shahabad	Arrah ... Bakharain ... Buxar ... Bhuboah ...	0.61 Not recd. 0.36 Nil	0.86 1.54 0.86 Not recd.	24.19 21.42 16.72 20.87	ditto ditto ditto 25th Aug.	Not received 19th to 25th August.
Muzafferpore					Muzafferpore ... Hajepore ... Sectamurhee ...	1.18 1.11 2.22	ditto ditto ditto	18.83 24.94 31.37	ditto ditto ditto	
					Durbhunga	Durbhunga ... Mudhoobunnee ... Tajpore ...	0.08 1.39 2.34	0.70 0.36 0.20	37.34 29.43 25.30	1st Sept. ditto ditto
		Sarun	Chupra ... Sewan ...			0.64 0.62	1.11 1.96	21.84 24.34	ditto ditto	
Chumpanan			Motiharee ... Hettiah ... Segowlie ...	0.83 Not recd. 1.62		0.08 Nil Nil	25.26 32.12 33.41	ditto ditto ditto	Not received 19th to 25th August.	
		Monghyr	Monghyr ... Begowarai ... Jatcooe ...	0.74 0.43 0.30	0.23 0.02 0.90	27.91 24.19 23.00	ditto ditto ditto			
			Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore ... Soopool ... Muddehpooora ... Banka ... Sonburra ...	1.54 2.00 2.95 3.80 1.70	0.79 0.30 0.10 1.25 0.43	37.68 33.19 35.84 30.38 28.15	ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto		
Purneah				Purneah ... Kisengunge ... Arrareah ...	2.53 0.27 2.25	0.22 0.27 0.63	39.09 40.40 40.56	ditto ditto ditto		
		Sonthal Pergunnahs		Nya Doomka ... Rajnehal ... Deoghur ... Godda ...	4.32 1.50 Not recd. 3.65	2.33 1.20 Not recd. 0.87	45.53 36.20 28.51 32.69	ditto ditto 18th Aug. 1st Sept.	Not received 1st to 7th July and 5th to 11th August.	

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 19th to 25th August 1877.	Rain from 26th August to 1st Sept. 1877.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1877.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
ORISSA.	Cuttack	Cuttack... { Telegraph Office	0.40	0.90	20.50	1st Sept.	
		... { Hospital	0.50	1.31	32.25	ditto	
		Jajpore	0.30	2.40	45.00	ditto	
		Kendraparnh	1.30	3.80	44.00	ditto	
		Jagatsingapore	2.00	2.40	20.85	ditto	
	Pooree	False Point	5.95	4.00	71.15	ditto	
		Pooree	0.80	0.87	24.44	ditto	
		Khurdah	0.37	2.46	34.65	ditto	
	Balasore	Balasore... { Exe. Engr.'s Office	0.75	5.09	56.43	ditto	
		... { Collector's Office	2.10	4.18	58.08	ditto	
		Bhadrack	2.14	2.02	49.00	ditto	
		Jallasore	5.12	3.77	58.35	ditto	
		Sorah	1.23	1.75	40.81	ditto	
	Cuttack Tributary Mahals	Chandbally	2.31	4.81	46.59	ditto	
		Sambalpur	6.32	0.70	50.21	ditto	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.						
	Hazareebagh	Hazareebagh... { Jail	3.83	2.16	38.77	ditto	
		... { Dispensary	3.61	1.98	40.50	ditto	
	Lohardugga	Pachamba	1.38	2.67	33.24	ditto	
		Ranchee	7.88	6.23	52.08	ditto	
	Singhbhum	Palamow	1.70	2.20	33.49	ditto	
		Chyebassa	4.24	4.08	61.18	ditto	
	Manbhum	Purulia	4.72	5.02	52.01	ditto	
		Govindpore	2.53	2.09	36.95	ditto	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.						
	Sylhet	Sylhet	2.41	Nil	100.73	ditto	
	Sibsagar	Sibsagar	3.98	Not recd.	73.87	25th Aug.	
		Golaghat	2.30	ditto	60.00	ditto	Not received 12th to 18th August.
		Jorhat	0.70	ditto	59.52	ditto	
		Deopannie	5.70	ditto	87.43	ditto	Not received 5th to 11th August.
		Hattie Pootie	3.14	ditto	63.18	ditto	ditto ditto.
		Mazengah	1.02	ditto	49.72	ditto	ditto ditto.
		Nazira	2.50	ditto	51.04	ditto	ditto ditto.
		Sautock	2.08	ditto	61.53	ditto	ditto ditto.
		Cherideo	4.41	ditto	55.72	ditto	ditto ditto.
		Akyab	10.40	3.80	117.71	ditto	
	RAJPOOTANA	Alwar	Not recorded.	Nil	26th May		
		Jaipur	Nil	0.03	7.40	1st Sept.	
		Sambhar	ditto	0.20	6.45	ditto	

CALCUTTA,
The 8th September 1877.

JOHN ELIOT, M.A.,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 2nd to 8th September 1877.

STATIONS.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	HYGROMETER.		Humidity Sat. = 100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
ALIPORE.	Sept. 2nd	10	29.818	29.840	85.7	78.7	76	N W by W	5.0	0.15	K, C	
		16	29.891	29.713	88.9	80.2	87	W by N	2.5	.....	K, FK, C	b
	3rd	10	29.809	29.880	90.2	82.9	72	W by N	2.5	0.10	C	
		16	29.080	29.701	91.2	81.2	83	N N E	3.0	.....	K, C	c
	4th	10	29.789	29.780	87.6	80.9	74	E by N	2.0	.....	C	
		16	29.642	29.663	89.0	80.1	73	N W by W	4.0	.....	C, K	c
	5th	10	29.708	29.729	89.3	81.8	71	N W	4.3	.....	C, K	c
		16	29.617	29.638	91.2	81.0	63	W N W	8.7	.....	C, CK	c
SAVOR ISLAND.	6th	10	29.720	29.741	89.0	80.5	78	W by S	10.0	.....	E, FK	c
		16	29.599	29.721	82.0	79.9	91	W	8.8	0.05	K, FK, C	
	7th	10	29.656	29.678	89.8	79.5	94	S W by W	12.5	.....	P, FK	c, p
		16	29.640	29.571	82.7	80.2	89	N W by N	9.0	0.58	P, FK	c
	8th	10	29.658	29.680	82.8	80.0	91	N by W	7.5	0.30	P, FK	c, p
		16	29.574	29.595	85.6	80.7	80	N by E	12.8	0.08	P, FK	c, p
	Sept. 2nd	10	29.812	29.818	87	81	70	E S E	4.7	.....	P	b, v
		16	29.702	29.708	88	81	73	E S E	10.5	.....	KS	b, v
CHITTAGONG.	3rd	10	29.804	29.810	91	83	70	E N E	3.4	.....		b, m
		16	29.703	29.709	91	83	67	S S W	7.0	.....	P, FK	b, v
	4th	10	29.774	29.780	88	81	73	N N W	4.5	.....	PC	b
		16	29.680	29.686	92	83	64	W S W	1.7	.....	C	b, v
	5th	10	29.708	29.712	88	83	69	N N W	3.6	.....	PC	b, v
		16	29.673	29.629	91	84	74	S	4.8	.....	CK	b, v
	6th	10	29.671	29.677	84	82	91	E N E	7.1	.....	P	c, d, u
		16	29.577	29.583	83	81	91	E	10.9	0.30	P	c, u
AKYAR.	7th	10	29.612	29.618	85	81	83	S S E	15.3	.....	CK	b, m
		16	29.507	29.513	86	80	79	S S E	24.8	0.10	PF, E	c, q
	8th	10	29.672	29.678	86	82	84	S S W	23.9	0.10	FK	b
		16	29.602	29.608	87	81	70	S S W	24.7	.....	P, FK	b
CURTACK.	Sept. 2nd	10	29.715	29.806	88	83	76	N E	2.8	.....	O	l, v
	3rd	10	29.748	29.839	90	83	73	C	4.5	.....	CK	b, v
	4th	10	29.710	29.802	85	79	78	N W	2.2	5.20	.....	b, v
	5th	10	29.637	29.748	88	84	84	S S W	4.1	.....	CK, K	c
	6th	10	29.710	29.802	86	79	72	E	5.4	.....	PK	c
	7th	10	29.745	29.837	83	79	83	E	7.1	.....	PK	c
	8th	10	29.735	29.827	83	80	87	E S E	6.0	0.50	P, K	c
VIZAGAPATAM.	Sept. 2nd	10	29.798	29.819	88	82	76	E N E	1.9	.....	C	
	3rd	10	29.695	29.717	84	80	83	N W	3.2	0.40	CK	p
	4th	10	29.780	29.807	89	81	73	W S W	1.1	.....	C	
	5th	10	29.771	29.792	86	80	79	S E	4.1	.....	CK, P	
	6th	10	29.811	29.832	88	80	76	S	6.6	0.30	CK, P	
	7th	10	29.838	29.859	85	80	79	S	0.3	0.80	CK, P	
	8th	10	29.904	29.926	76	75	95	N N E	0.5	2.00	P	
MADRAS.	Sept. 2nd	10	29.726	29.808	87	80	72	E	2.7	0.20	PK, K, C	
	3rd	10	29.746	29.827	88	81	73	N E	2.0	.....	PK, K, C	
	4th	10	29.893	29.774	69	80	66	N E	1.9	.....	C	c
	5th	10	29.631	29.712	90	81	60	N	1.0	.....	C	c
	6th	10	29.601	29.682	88	80	60	N N E	1.9	.....	PC, CK, C	c
	7th	10	29.492	29.574	83	70	83	W	5.8	1.40	PC, C	c
	8th	10	29.600	29.691	85	78	72	S S W	8.0	0.20	CK, FK, C	c
COLOMBO.	Sept. 2nd	10	29.730	29.762	84	79	70	S W by S	0.2	5.10	.....	c
	3rd	10	29.795	29.827	82	78	83	E	0.2	0.30	.....	c
	4th	10	29.742	29.773	87	80	72	N E	0.2	0.10	C	b
	5th	10	29.710	29.741	88	80	69	E by S	0.2	.....	.....	c
	6th	10	29.645	29.670	80	80	76	W	0.3	0.70	.....	c
	7th	10	29.708	29.740	81	76	78	W by N	0.8	1.50	.....	c
	8th	10	29.720	29.752	84	78	75	W	1.4	0.50	.....	c
CALCUTTA.	Sept. 1st	10	29.704	29.816	90	73	41	W by N	13	0.20	.....	c
		16	29.686	29.708	86	75	51	S E	10	.....	.....	c
	2nd	10	29.800	29.822	93	70	43	W N W	10	.....	.....	c
		16	29.679	29.701	87	76	68	E S E	9	0.01	.....	cloudy
	3rd	10	29.831	29.853	87	78	65	W N W	7	0.18	.....	cloudy
		16	29.710	29.741	89	75	60	N W	5	.....	.....	c
	4th	10	29.813	29.835	87	76	58	W N W	8	.....	.....	c
		16	29.694	29.710	88	79	66	N W by N	6	.....	.....	c
THE 8th September 1877.	5th	10	29.759	29.811	87	77	62	W	12	1.03	.....	c
		16	29.881	29.703	87	78	65	N E by N	9	0.04	.....	cloudy
	6th	10	29.786	29.808	87	77	62	W S W	11	0.02	.....	c
		16	29.668	29.690	88	80	69	E by N	8	.....	.....	cloudy
	7th	10	29.828	29.848	86	78	68	S S W	8	0.75	.....	cloudy
		16	29.714	29.737	84	77	72	S S E	11	.....	.....	cloudy
	8th	10	29.805	29.936	84	70	79	S W	5.0	0.10	C	
		16	29.692	29.633	84	78	75	W	3.8	.....	C	

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

JOHN ELIOT, M.A.,

Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of Bengal.

**Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from
2nd to 8th September 1877.**

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Mean pressure; barometer at 32° Fah.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Miles recorded.	Rain.	WEATHER.
				Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direc- tion.				
1877.		☉	Inches.	☉	☉	☉	☉	☉	Inch.	☉	%			Inch.		
Sept.	2nd	152.8	29.767	82.6	89.7	12.7	77.0	79.3	0.959	78.0	86	Till noon N. W. by W., till mid- night N. by W. through N. W.	95	Nil.	Partially cloudy till evening, <i>d</i> , <i>o</i> , <i>p</i> , and <i>p</i> , night clear.	
"	3rd	154.2	29.800	85.2	92.0	14.0	78.0	81.1	1.009	79.5	83	Till 4 P.M. W. by N. through N. W., till midnight E. S. E. through N. and E.	86	0.10*	Chiefly clear.	
"	4th	150.0	29.719	83.9	91.0	11.8	80.1	80.5	0.995	79.1	85	Till 1.1 P.M. E. by N. through E., till midnight veered to N. W. through N.	71	Nil.	Cloudy till 11 A.M., <i>d</i> , <i>o</i> , and <i>g</i> , night clear.	
"	5th	150.0	29.883	85.5	91.0	11.5	80.1	80.7	0.982	78.7	80	N. W.	96	Nil.	Partially cloudy.	
"	6th	151.0	29.804	81.4	89.8	9.8	80.0	79.6	0.985	78.8	81	Till 2 P.M. S. W. through W., till midnight veer- ed round W. to W. by N.	200	0.29	Cloudy, rain, <i>d</i> , <i>t</i> , <i>o</i> , and <i>g</i> .	
"	7th	145.0	29.618	80.2	83.8	7.1	76.7	79.1	0.982	78.7	80	Chiefly W. and N W.	233	0.58	Cloudy, <i>d</i> and rain at intervals throughout, the whole day, <i>p</i> , <i>o</i> , and <i>g</i> .	
"	8th	140.0	29.684	81.6	87.9	9.7	78.2	79.9	1.002	79.3	83	Chiefly North.	185	0.42	Cloudy, <i>d</i> and rain at intervals throughout the whole day, <i>o</i> and <i>g</i> .	

* Fell at 6-20 P.M. of the 2nd.

The mean pressure of the seven days	...	...	Inch.
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 20 years	...	...	29.692
			29.650

The mean temperature of the seven days	...	...	°
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 20 years	...	...	82.9
The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days	...	...	83.5
The maximum temperature during the seven days	...	...	16.2
			92.9

The mean humidity during the seven days	...	...	%
The average humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years	...	...	88
			86

The total fall of rain from 2nd to 8th September	...	...	Inch.
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years	...	...	1.39
The total fall from 1st January to 8th September	...	...	2.97
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years	...	...	52.84
			51.64

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.; the maximum and minimum temperatures from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard (Newman's No. 86) at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modification of August's formula.

The direction and movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o overcast, *d* drizzling, *g* gloomy, *t* thunder, *p* passing temporary showers.

JOHN ELIOT, M.A., Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal,
for Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA, the 10th September 1877.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 1st September 1877, on 127½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.				MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				TOTAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.	TRAIN MILES ETC.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.					Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.		Rs. A. P.				
Total traffic for the week ...	114,316	1,40,184 0 0	12,650 4 1	12,85,308 0	4,30,136 0 0	39,450 8 0	5,70,520 7 6	44,208	97,770½	142,068½		
Or per mile of railway ...	1,014,204½	11,61,732 0 0	105,576 9 9	1,02,83,679 10	45,88,052 15 6	429,671 10 5	57,30,783 8 0	354,450½	906,487½	1,260,937½		
For previous 8 weeks of half-year ...												
Total for 9 weeks ...	1,128,476½	12,91,916 0 0	118,425 13 10	1,15,76,067 10	50,18,180 0 3	460,000 13 10	63,10,106 0 0	394,794½	1,004,237½	1,403,035½		
COMPARISON.												
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	125,320	1,65,898 13 11	14,107 7 10	7,57,662 30	3,14,600 5 3	28,847 8 9	4,08,508 2 2	42,987	60,744	103,731		
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	130 4 1	11 0 6	.....	245 14 0	22 10 10	306 2 7	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	980,807	11,48,354 6 0	105,205 16 5	67,64,896 10	30,14,223 12 11	276,304 0 6	41,62,660 8 0	389,790	571,750	961,540		

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 1st September 1877 on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Rs. A. P.				
Total traffic for the week ...	4,968½	10,870 13 9	1,006 18 1	248,193 30	50,207 12 0	5,452 17 8	70,838 0 0	4,651	18,538	23,189	
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	49 0 6	4 0 11	.....	224 14 2	24 5 7	313 14 8	.....	.....	.....
For previous 8 weeks of half-year ...	46,794	1,04,550 0 0	9,883 15 1	17,52,610 10	3,92,014 2 3	30,292 2 7	5,00,464 9 0	36,944½	121,070½	158,015½	
Total for 9 weeks ...	50,762½	1,15,520 13 3	10,889 8 2	20,00,682 0	4,50,181 16 0	41,725 0 8	5,70,702 13 8	41,500½	139,314½	180,819½	
COMPARISON.											
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	5,199	11,929 9 9	1,084 7 6	54,330 20	10,715 11 3	982 5 7	22,545 6 0	4,350	2,440	6,790	
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	53 13 11	4 16 11	.....	47 14 8	4 7 19	100 12 2	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	30,063½	94,090 7 9	8,680 10 8	3,30,142 10	91,449 0 0	9,892 16 4	1,90,146 7 0	39,740	23,000	62,740	

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 1st September 1877, on 27½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total Receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,691	778 0 0	77 18 0	5,822 0	416 0 0	41 12 0	119 10 0
Or per mile of railway	62	28 8 0	2 17 0	213 0	15 8 0	1 11 0	6 8 0
For previous 8 weeks of half-year	16,021	7,718 0 0	771 0 0	65,237 0	4,784 0 0	478 6 0	1,940 12 0
Total for 9 weeks	18,012	8,493 0 0	849 4 0	70,079 0	5,100 0 0	519 18 0	1,940 12 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,715	719 3 3	71 18 5	3,609 0	303 4 9	30 6 7	111 5 0
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	63	26 6 8	2 12 0	125 80	14 0 11	1 8 11	4 1 8
Total to corresponding date of previous year	10,409	7,905 1 11	790 10 3	24,807 28	2,705 18 3	270 11 8	1,001 1 11

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 1st September 1877, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	10,235	1,317 0 0	131 14 0	11,247 0	245 0 0	24 6 0	165 0 0
Or per mile of railway ...	361	47 0 0	4 14 0	402 0	19 0 0	1 4 0	6 18 0
For previous 8 weeks of half-year ...	68,593	9,743 0 0	974 6 0	1,08,300 0	2,407 0 0	240 14 0	1,315 0 0
Total for 9 weeks ...	78,827	11,060 0 0	1,106 0 0	1,19,547 0	2,700 0 0	275 0 0	1,481 0 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	8,163	1,068 2 0	106 10 3	10,739 0	314 15 3	31 0 11	140 0 3
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	292	38 19 0	3 17 6	384 0	11 4 0	1 2 6	5 0 0
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	67,966	8,540 3 9	854 0 4	1,06,612 0	2,533 7 0	253 4 8	1,260 5 0



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1877.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT ON THE PRESIDENCY DIVISION FOR 1876-77.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 18th September 1877.

READ—

The Annual General Report on the Presidency Division for 1876-77.

THE report is submitted by Mr. R. M. Mangles, the Officiating Commissioner, who, although he did not take charge until after the close of the year, has, with the aid of his district officers, succeeded in making it both full and interesting.

2. The Magistrates of Moorshedabad and Jessore, and most of the sub-divisional officers in the division, seem to have made tolerably extensive tours through their respective jurisdictions; but the district officers of the 24-Pergunnahs and Nuddas were unable to attend properly to this duty. It is explained by Mr. Wilson that his desk-work was too heavy to admit of his leaving Alipore for more than a few days at a time, and Mr. Stevens was detained at head-quarters by the discovery of defalcations in his Road Cess Office and at Bongong. The Lieutenant-Governor is not satisfied with the reasons given for the very short tour of Mr. Kelleher, the Assistant Magistrate of Kooshtea, and directs that Baboo Dinonath Mookerjee, late Sub-Divisional Officer of Kooshtea, be called on to explain clearly why he failed to make any tour at all.

3. Throughout all the districts of the division the rainfall was sufficient and well distributed, and the rice crops were generally above the average, rising in many places to a bumper harvest. Heavy rain in the end of the cold weather did some damage to the rubber crops here and there; but, on the whole, the cultivators had a very good year.

4. The public health was fairly satisfactory and better than in the year preceding. Cholera prevailed as usual in all districts, but not with any special virulence. A severe outbreak of fever was reported from the north of Nuddea, but was found on inspection to differ in character from the epidemic fever, and disappeared with the setting in of the cold weather. It is said that Mr. Skrine, the Sub-Divisional Officer of Chooadanga, "with the assistance of the zemindars and other inhabitants, succeeded in thoroughly reforming the villages in which the disease was chiefly prevalent by removing the jungle and underwood, cutting drains, making roads, &c." The Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to see more of this laudable spirit of self-help manifest itself under similar conditions elsewhere.

5. The Magistrates of the 24-Pergunnahs, Nuddea, and Jessore concur in testifying to a general improvement in the material condition of the lower classes. Mr. Smith, who has had long experience of Jessore, declares that he sees a gradual and steady improvement. "The peasantry are now better fed, better clothed, and better housed than they were ten years ago. Almost every ryot now bears a cloth umbrella and a carpet bag, articles which were formerly considered as luxuries for people in the higher grades of life." Mr. Stevens of Nuddea thinks that, while the lower classes are improving, the overstocking of the professions and of Government service has affected injuriously the status of the better classes, and believes that in many families there is a real struggle for subsistence. The Lieutenant-Governor fears that there is much truth in this. The undue attention paid to the teaching of very bad English in our middle class schools, and the natural tendency of all Bengalees of the writer and higher classes to despise manual labor, have no doubt tended to create a large class of discontented, half educated men who cannot find work, but are not, as Mr. Stevens says, ashamed to beg from their wealthier relatives. The evil must to a great extent work its own cure. As the idlers increase, they will eventually be driven to work, and the difficulty of finding work may in time have the effect of postponing marriage and effecting other great social reforms. These are symptoms that the time is approaching when these classes will take to mechanical pursuits. Any disposition of this sort will be encouraged by Government, and when a real demand exists for teaching of a practical kind it will be given.

6. Mr. Hodgkinson, the Officiating Magistrate of Moorshedabad, while admitting that the means of the people have improved, owing to an abundant harvest and a temporary revival of the silk industry, declares the lower classes of that district to be improvident, poor, and deeply in debt to the mahajans. The Lieutenant-Governor doubts whether this description applies to the great bulk of the ordinary ryot class. No doubt there are in Moorshedabad large numbers of petty-Mahomedan co-sharers, and a considerable thriftless population in and about the towns, brought together originally by the existence of the nizamat and the cantonments. There are also large numbers of low-caste workers in silk filatures. But the state of the general body of cultivating ryots in the district is probably quite as good as that of their neighbours in Nuddea, where Mr. Stevens tells us the general standard of living is certainly rising.

7. In spite of the abundant harvests, the prices of food were everywhere high, owing to the great demand for rice for exportation. In the 24-Pergunnahs and Jessore the prices of labor also showed a rise, attributed in the first case to the growth of jute and other industries, and in the latter to the development of the district trade.

8. The indigo season both in Jessore and Nuddea was poor, and the results in some concerns disastrous. The Collector of Nuddea observes that much cultivation has had to be given up, and remarks that, in his opinion, "indigo-planting on high lands, and depending on borrowed capital, is not likely for many years longer to repay

the expense of European supervision. The co-operative system which was tried a few years ago, under which the plant was grown by the ryot and the profits shared with the manufacturer, has not been successful, the ryots finding it unprofitable." There can be no doubt that the natural tendency of profits in the various departments of trade to equalise themselves and to fall to a minimum must in time drive out that unsound system of indigo-planting which can only flourish while the cultivator gives his share of the product at inadequate rates, and which even then is dependent on the speculative results of a lucky year to meet the liabilities incurred in keeping up the concern in ordinary times. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, believes that indigo may still be cultivated to a profit like jute or any other staple, and we may yet see small capitalists taking up and working single factories to their own advantage and that of the country at large.

9. The year was a good one for the sugar manufacturers, owing to partial failure of the beet in France and the maple in America. The silk industry in Moorshedabad benefited also by the failure of the Japan silk crop; but the revival here was, it is feared, only temporary.

10. Trade was brisk in all departments. A full account of the character and movements is given by the Commissioner, and further information will be found in Mr. Cotton's report on the internal trade of Bengal.

11. In the district of Jessore, it seems that most of the business in piece-goods and hardware imports is carried on at local fairs, the principal being held at Raigram in Narail. It is interesting to note that Baboo Sitanath Ghose, an educated young gentleman of that place, in company with others, do much to instruct and amuse the people who gather to this market. They deliver scientific lectures, exhibit interesting specimens and experiments, patronise gymnastics, pony races, shows of cattle and produce, giving medals and prizes to those who compete. It is added that last year the Baboo exhibited an improved weaving machine invented by himself and an improved plough, and that the operations of gilding, silver-plating, dyeing, polishing gold and silver articles, and making lucifer matches, were shown and explained to the common people. The Lieutenant-Governor requests that the Commissioner will specially convey to Baboo Sitanath Ghose an expression of the pleasure with which His Honor has learnt of these efforts made by him to instruct and improve his countrymen and neighbours.

12. As to the state of public feeling on general or special subjects not much is said. The proceedings of the 1st January excited in most districts a certain amount of local enthusiasm, especially among the educated classes. No special remarks are made this year on the Native Press in the 24-Pergunnahs. Jessore has now no local paper, and in Nuddea there is only one, said to be generally harmless and not remarkable for ability. The Collector of Nuddea thinks that he sees an improvement in the tone of the Vernacular Press. The Collector of Moorshedabad, on the other hand, remarks that the "predominant tone of the papers (of that district) is hostile not only to the English Government, but to the English race, and English newspapers are ransacked for discreditable stories, which are translated and presented by the native editors to their readers with satirical comments."

13. Under the head of administrative arrangements both the Commissioner and the Collector of Nuddea urge that the Bench system has hitherto thrown difficulties in the way of the quick disposal of work, though the Commissioner hopes that soon Honorary Magistrates may be trusted to act by themselves and try petty cases. A good deal of this has, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks, been due to the way in which the system has been worked. A full-powered officer has frequently been placed with two Honorary Magistrates to try petty thefts. The better way of working would be to associate a second-class salaried Magistrate with one or two Honorary Magistrates, and to set them to the disposal of cases of real importance which the second-class Magistrate by himself could not take up. There can be no doubt that in many districts Benches of Honorary Magistrates might even now be trusted to sit by themselves to dispose of petty cases. This subject will be considered in the Judicial Department.

14. As regards criminality Moorshedabad appears the worst, and Jessore the best, district of the division, the 24-Pergunnahs and Nuddea being about on a par. There was, however, a general decrease of heinous or cognizable crime throughout the division, the figures having fallen from 18,953 to 17,529. The decrease was most marked in serious offences against the person and against property. It was specially satisfactory in dacoity, which is returned at 17 cases only against 31 in 1875-76. The decrease is particularly marked in Moorshedabad, and attributed to the careful supervision of bad characters lately introduced there. All the Magistrates report an improvement in the police, while the introduction of the Village Chowkidari Act of 1870 has done much to strengthen the hands of the police and district officers.

Police and Justice.

15. There seems to have been a large increase in civil litigation, the causes of which are probably to be sought in the increased prosperity of the people during the year, and the necessity of filing suits for rents due from the famine year in order to save limitation.

16. Of the land revenue of the year, 91·8 per cent. was realized before its close against 90·1 per cent. in 1875-76. In permanently settled estates the collections were 94·9 per cent. of demand; in temporarily settled 86·9 per cent.; and in Government estates 61·5. These extremely unfavourable results in Government estates will no doubt be fully analysed in the Board's Revenue Report; but it is explained generally by the Commissioner that many of the so-called Government estates are petty estates bought in by Government at sales for arrears in the absence of private bidders, many of which are not traceable, and the demand on which is really nominal, and has eventually to be written off. Again, it is noticed that arrears in Government estates appear high, because the year ends in March, and the ryots have not then sold all their crop. Many payments are made in April and May.

Revenue.

17. The excise revenue of the division for the year was Rs. 18,97,218, or Rs. 13,010 in excess of last year. The increase came mainly from country spirits, and is attributed to the working of the system of auction sale of licences. Along with the increased revenue consumption fell from 205,064 gallons to 191,853, owing to the enhanced cost of country spirits. The consumption of ganja, however, is said to have increased from the same cause. The full excise demand of the year was realized before its close—a most satisfactory result.

18. In stamps the revenue rose from Rs. 47,14,023 to Rs. 49,72,693. Of the increase the whole came from telegraph stamps, and was accounted for to a great extent by the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi.

19. There is much need for greater vigilance in the matter of stamp administration. Only eleven prosecutions for fraudulent evasions of the law took place in the year, though it is the general belief that the stamp laws are regularly and systematically evaded to a very considerable extent. There is, however, much truth in the remark that these evasions come most frequently before the civil courts, and until they are compelled to take due cognizance of such illegalities, the executive officers of Government can do little.

20. The Government Savings Bank appears to be more popular in Moorshedabad than in any other district. The money-order system was not very extensively utilized in any of the districts of this division, probably owing to the great facilities for getting currency notes. The Collector of Jessore says it is a public grievance that these notes are not supplied there to the extent required by the public. The Government, while willing to give all fair facilities of this kind, cannot undertake to perform the general functions of a bank, and supply the means of remittance to the public irrespective of its own requirements.

Monetary arrangements.

21. It is satisfactory to observe that the funds raised by the road cess are fully utilized in each district. The Lieutenant-Governor is particularly anxious to see more attention paid to village roads, which bring home more immediately to the mass of the tax-payers the fact that they get an equivalent for their money.

Roads.

22. The reductions which it was necessary to make in the educational grant last year somewhat hampered operations in many districts; but there seems to have been progress notwithstanding, especially in primary education. It is noted that good results have been obtained in Nuddea by placing village patshalas under the chowkidari punchayets. This plan might be more generally tried. The members of the punchayets are ordinarily the leading men of the village, and their quasi-official status may enable them and encourage them to do much good.

23. All the Magistrates, save Mr. Stevens, speak favorably of the working of their Road Cess Committees. A committee is very much what a district officer chooses to make it. If encouraged and invited to assist, they frequently do good and useful work. In the case of municipalities, where local knowledge comes more freely into play, it seems to be generally admitted that the committees are as a rule both intelligent and hard-working.

24. The working of the cattle-pounds brought in a surplus to Provincial Reserve of Rs. 40,868 during the year. The Commissioner endorses a recommendation of the Magistrate of Nuddea that more systematic arrangements are desirable for their control and inspection. The Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to have a special report on this matter. It is one that calls for attention on both moral and financial grounds. There is at present much speculation and there might be more profit.

25. The medical charities of the division are numerous, and receive much attention, especially in Moorshedabad, where the Commissioner says both the Civil Surgeon, Dr. Shircore, and the sub-divisional officers showed peculiar interest in these institutions, and where they are deservedly popular. In the 24-Pergunnahs nineteen dispensaries relieved 60,450 patients. In Nuddea, at nine dispensaries, only 19,219 attended. In Jessore, at ten dispensaries, 28,512 patients were treated; while in Moorshedabad, with only six dispensaries, as many as 33,955 persons were relieved.

26. The work of the Court of Wards in this division is peculiarly heavy. The details are dealt with in a separate report, but it may be noted here that attached to the 24-Pergunnahs are seven estates, including the great Paikpara property. The management of Satkhira and Goberdanga has hitherto not been satisfactory. In Nuddea, the estate of the Rajah is the only one of any importance, and it has been well and economically administered. In Moorshedabad there were nine estates under the Collector, and their management was found during the year to have been inefficient and lax to a degree: radical changes and improvements have been made, the results of which ought soon to be manifest. Jessore has three Wards and five Attached estates. The management of Narail has called forth the animadversions of Government; but here, too, changes have been made which will it is hoped improve matters.

27. The conduct of the zemindars has been with few exceptions worthy of praise. There were no serious quarrels with tenants in any district. In Nuddea the zemindars have shown great interest in education and in the future of the Kishnaghur College. Mr. Stevens names Baboo Bamundaas Mookerjee of Debogram, Baboo Jugut Chunder Mookerjee of Moragutchia, Mollah Khodadad Khan, Baboo Prasanna Chunder Rai of Kurulgutchia, Baboo Hira Lal Saha of Amla, Baboo Srinath Chowdri, and Moonshi Amir Biswas as practically active in educational matters. Messrs. Sibbald, P. Smith, A. Hills, Macnaughten, Jones, and Sherrieff are specially noticed as good landlords.

In Moorshedabad Rao Jogendro Narain Rai of Balgola is distinguished for charity to the poor and kindness to his tenantry, while the name of Maharani Swarnamoyi stands foremost in Bengal for works of charity. Baboo Gopilal Paurey and Mr. Gilchrist are unfavorably noticed as giving constant trouble by their disputes and cases.

In Jessore the management of the estate of Rajah Boradakant Rai is unfavorably mentioned.

28. Mr. Buckland left a memorandum in which he speaks well of all his district officers, and makes discriminating and useful remarks about the rest of his subordinates. These will be communicated to the Appointment Department of this office.

Character of officers.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVISION FOR 1876-77.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 18th September 1877.

READ—

The Annual Administration Report of the Commissioner of the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division for the year 1876-77.

LORD ULICK BROWNE has throughout the year been in charge of the division as Commissioner, and submits the annual report, which touches in a general way upon all the prescribed topics, and follows in its outlines that submitted for the preceding year. Several, however, of the more important sections would have been much improved by the inclusion of a certain amount of statistical detail. It is not of course desirable to overload the annual general report with figures, but some figures are certainly necessary to enable the Government (which has not at this time the various departmental reports before it) to appreciate fully the very general remarks made by the Commissioner under such heads as land revenue, excise and stamps, crime and education. A report of the kind should also be self-contained, and should not necessitate reference to other past or coming reports.

2. Both the Commissioner and the district officers appear to have done their duty in the way of moving about their jurisdictions in the cold season.

3. The rainfall registered at the head-quarters of each district during the year compares thus with the average fall :—

Weather and crops.

		Average of years.		
		Inches.	Inches.	Yams.
Darjeeling	...	128.11	112.47	14 to 17
Julpigoree	...	118.95	125.66	7 " 8
Dinagopore	...	69.89	78.70	13 " 16
Rungpore	...	82.12	83.73	14 " 16
Bogra	...	68.45	79.85	12 " 15
Rajshahye	...	76.38	60.83	14 " 17
Pubna	...	74.57	64.00	9 " 10

4. The season was on the whole favourable, and in every district, save Rungpore, the rice harvest was a full one. In parts of Rungpore insufficient rain in July, and an unduly heavy fall in October, did some damage to the aman crop. The outturn of jute was above the average in every district save Pubna. It would have been interesting had the report given some information as to the area now under jute in the various districts of the division, and the extent to which its cultivation has diminished or increased. In future reports special attention should be given to this subject, and also to that of the cultivation of tobacco. A merely formal note that a crop of this kind gave a fair yield is of very little value either to Government or the public.

5. The report of the Sanitary Commissioner proves that the year of report was throughout Bengal healthier than last, and it is admitted that this was the case in the Rajshahye Division. But cholera was largely prevalent in every district save Bogra, which enjoyed a singular immunity from the disease after having suffered severely in 1875. The outbreaks seem to have been specially serious in Rajshahye

Public health and condition of the people.

and Darjeeling. Small-pox was successfully met by the vaccine operations in Bogra, but was bad in Pubna and Rajshahye. Fever is endemic in every district of the division, and no special outbreaks are noticed in the report.

6. The fears expressed last year by the Collector of Pubna that natural causes and the silting up of the rivers were rendering that district year by year more unhealthy have not apparently been confirmed by the special investigation conducted under the orders of the Irrigation Department. The Collector now writes that the level of the district turns out to be higher than might have been expected, and has a tendency to rise very rapidly. If this be so, probably the closing of the mouths of the dead rivers will simply convert their beds into lakes, without bringing about any special water-logging of the country.

7. The reports of the district officers confirm the fact already noticed by the Lieutenant-Governor that a marked amelioration in the material condition of the people is to be observed in most of the districts of Bengal. The effects of the famine have in this division entirely passed away. Good harvests and high prices have enabled the ryots to pay up their arrears of rents and of famine advances, and the only fear now is that the improved condition of the peasantry, and their consequent independence, may make them act unfairly towards their landlords.

8. Throughout this division the demand is for labour, and not for land; hence there is no direct emigration to other parts.

Labour and prices.

The cultivating classes are substantial and well-to-do, and great bodies of hired labourers annually come in from Behar and Nepal seeking work, which they readily obtain. Neither local labourers nor skilled artisans are to be found save at very high rates. And yet there are no symptoms of any immigration of permanent settlers, save into some tracts near Darjeeling, where Nepalese are forming here and there small colonies of garden coolies. Some Nepalese, too, seem to be settling down as permanent cultivators in the Hills.

9. Prices were high in the early part of the year, but fell owing to the abundant harvest, rising again as the extent of the demand for the famine districts of Madras made itself felt. This is one of the sections of the report where a few figures for each district would have thrown great and much needed light upon the general statements of the report.

10. The silk factories of Rajshahye did a better business during the year than they had done for some years past, owing to the short supply of silk from Japan. No information is, however, given of the actual outturn either of silk or indigo. Of the latter staple, it is merely said that "it is manufactured somewhat largely by European firms in Rajshahye, and to a slight extent by native capitalists in Rungpore; but it has ceased to be a flourishing industry. It has been given up entirely in Bogra." It would have been interesting to know something of the extent of the cultivation during the year of report, the character and quantity of the crop, and the relations subsisting between the planters and the ryots in the indigo tracts.

Manufactures and mines.

11. Tea cultivation is said to be spreading rapidly in the Dooars, where there are now 41 gardens in various stages of progress. Labour is reported to be easily procurable at moderate rates, and the only drawback is the unhealthiness of the climate. Some information as to the acreage under tea in the Dooars would have been useful. In Darjeeling the outturn of tea was 4,000,000lbs, as against 4,600,000lbs in the year preceeding; but the better quality of the tea and the high rate of exchange made up for any deficiency in the quantity.

12. The prospects of the division as regards coal and copper-mining are as yet uncertain. The subject must continue to receive attention locally.

13. The information given under the head of trade and commerce is of the most general kind. Trade is said to have been generally flourishing and prosperous; rice export brisk at profitable prices (the rates not stated); jute and tobacco export also brisk in Dinagapore, Rungpore, and Julpigoree, but not so good as usual in Pubna. The imports of jute into Serajgunge were one-third less (the quantity not given) than in the previous year, owing to shortness of crop, to competition of Naraingunge, and the growing tendency to ship direct to Goalundo or

Trade and commerce.

Calcutta. The unfavourable position of Serajunge during the dry months, when the floating bazar has to move some miles away from the town, has doubtless much to say to its decreasing trade. Trade between Darjeeling and Thibet and Nepal is said to be growing.

14. The assumption by Her Majesty of the title of Empress, the durbar held by Sir Richard Temple on the Northern Bengal Railway in November 1876, and the death of Maharajah Sir Jung Bahadoor, were the three chief events of the year in this division. The demonstrations of loyalty called forth by the first-named circumstance were very satisfactory.

15. The Native Press is not strong in this division. One paper, the *Dik Prakash*, exists only for the purposes of the amlah of the Kukina zemindars; while the other, the *Hindu Ranjika*, is said to be moderate in tone and chiefly interested in theological topics.

16. The extension of the Village Chowkidaree Act of 1870 has here, as elsewhere, been found useful. It is noted that the Mahomedan Marriage Registration Act is likely to be appreciated, but nothing is said of the extent to which it has yet been introduced or put in force.

17. The statistics of trade registration have been brought together in a very comprehensive report which is now before Government. The remarks made on this subject in paragraphs 43 and 44 of the present report confirm the impression that the figures thus procured, though large, are very far from reliable.

18. The police are said to have worked with fair efficiency and success, while there has been a satisfactory decrease in heinous crimes against person and property. Dacoities were only 22, against 52 in the year preceding. House-breaking also shows a marked falling off. The improvement is attributed to the measures taken against bad characters. The Lieutenant-Governor has in a recent circular expressed an opinion that proceedings against bad characters have not been everywhere conducted in a judicious manner, but have been too often made use of to screen the inefficiency of the police. The subject is now before Commissioners for special report.

19. Good harvests have had their usual effect upon civil litigation. Suits have increased, and the moonsifs are said to be overworked. Measures for their relief are under consideration.

20. It is highly satisfactory to know that the division has during the year been exempt from all serious agrarian disputes; that the ill-feeling between ryots and zemindars has been considerably allayed; and that, contrary to all expectation, amicable settlements have in most instances been come to between the contending parties. There is only one notable exception, in the case of the zemindars of Salop, in Serajunge, upon whom police have been quartered until the civil court settles the future management of their estate.

21. The collections of land revenue are reported to have been punctual, sales for arrears were few, and settlement work both in Julpigoree and Darjeeling made fair progress. In the absence of more detailed information, this review of the land revenue administration of the year may be accepted as satisfactory.

22. In excise revenue a slight increase was obtained, but illicit distillation and ganja smuggling are believed to prevail in Dinagepore and Pubna. The Lieutenant-Governor has issued fresh orders to the Board on the subject of excise management, with special reference to illicit distillation. The whole subject of ganja has also come recently under review. The Board's attention will, however, be drawn to these paragraphs of the Commissioner's report.

23. The stamp revenue has also grown to an extent not specified, but described as 'fair'; land registration cases have done much to bring about this result, which is also partially due to increased litigation. A more careful watch is kept now to detect frauds against the stamp revenue, and prosecutions have increased with good results. The practice of remitting by insufficiently stamped hundies or bills of exchange from Assam will receive special attention on receipt of the Board's stamp report.

24. The briskness of trade has stimulated the use of currency notes for purposes of remittance. The issue of money orders is said to rise and fall with the supply of small currency notes, dealers preferring to take the risk of remitting notes to the

trouble of drawing a money order and paying commission. No figures are given to show either the working of the money order system or of the savings banks.

25. The Commissioner notices the approaching completion of the Northern Bengal Railway, which is expected to be open as far as Julpigoree in the course of 1877-78. But as regards district roads, he is not satisfied that these have been everywhere pushed on so energetically as might have been desired. The Rungpore Cess Committee seem, however, to have done good work upon the southern emigration road to Assam. In Pubna, Julpigoree, and Dinagore the road work requires more careful supervision and direction.

26. The account given by the Magistrate of Dinagore of the state of education in his district is very unsatisfactory. Primary education is said to make no progress, and middle class education is but little better, the average daily attendance at all the schools (287 in number) being only 4,874. There is nothing in the circumstances of Dinagore to account for its showing so badly in this respect. The special attention of both the Commissioner and Director should be given to this matter. In Rajshahye, Rungpore, and Pubna results are more promising, though in the absence of statistics a precise comparison cannot be instituted. No great progress has been made in Bogra, owing to the inefficiency of the late Deputy Inspector. In Julpigoree and Darjeeling education is backward, owing to the character of the population.

27. The Lieutenant-Governor is not satisfied to learn that Mr. Rees is the only officer in the division who acknowledges that he derived assistance from local committees of every kind. The successful working of committees does no doubt depend very much on the presiding officer; but it depends on him in this way, that a good officer, with tact and a proper knowledge of the mode of dealing with native gentlemen, will manage to get out of his committees always valuable advice and frequently much useful work. It is generally those officers who try to reduce their committees to nonentities that complain most of their getting no assistance from them. It is absurd to suppose that an isolated European Magistrate can work more efficiently without than with the co-operation of intelligent Native gentlemen of local experience and thorough knowledge of the people and country. Where local committees fail to be useful, it is the result either of a bad selection of members, or of want of ability to utilize their services to the best advantage.

28. The conduct of the zemindars has, with one or two exceptions, been good. In Rajshahye Baboo Kristendro Rai, of Bolohar, is specially mentioned by the Collector as a liberal-minded gentleman. The Lieutenant-Governor has noticed with extreme regret the way in which the representative of an old Rajshahye family has brought himself lately before the criminal courts. The zemindars of Rungpore, especially Baboo Nobin Chunder Roy, of Bancondanga, showed great liberality in connection with the celebrations of the 1st of January. In Pubna the Tagore family were, as heretofore, foremost in good works.

29. The Commissioner at the close of his report declares that the district administration of his division is deteriorating yearly, owing to the growth of work and the insufficiency of the district staff. The unhealthiness of several of the districts in this Commissionership has no doubt a tendency at times to leave Collectors short-handed, and a special passing pressure is caused by such measures as the Land Registration Act. But the staff of officers in the Rajshahye Division has not been kept disproportionately low as compared with other districts of Bengal; and certainly nothing in the Commissioner's previous communications to Government, or in his present report (apart from this paragraph at its close), would lead to the conclusion that the work of his district officers had been found by him inferior in quality. The Commissioner himself, in his confidential report, speaks in the highest terms of nearly all his district officers, and of very many of their covenanted and uncovenanted subordinates. No doubt all officers have quite as much work as they can do, and possibly if they had more leisure could turn out better work, but the most must be made of establishments as they exist. It is in the power of Commissioners to

relieve officers a good deal by restricting their demands for returns and reports and information to really important subjects, and avoiding all calls upon their time and attention which are not really necessary.

● 30. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to notice the very intelligent interest in the work of his district evinced by Mr. Rees in his report. The remarks made by the Commissioner with reference to the officers serving under him will be communicated to the Appointment Department of this office.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE ORISSA DIVISION FOR 1876-77.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 18th September 1877.

READ—

The General Administration Report of the Orissa Division for 1876-77.

THE past agricultural season appears to have been a fairly good one for Orissa generally, and an exceptionally fortunate one for the district of Balasore. In all districts the

Weather and crops.

rains set in late. The early months of 1876 had been indeed exceptionally dry, and some apprehension was felt as to the prospects of the year in many parts of the division, but eventually timely showers in Cuttack and Pooree, and heavy rain in Balasore, removed all fears. The following table shows the actual rainfall of 1876-77 as compared with the average annual and monthly supply. The figures for Cuttack and Pooree, taken in connection with the actual outturn of the harvests, prove that timely distribution of rainfall is more important than its absolute quantity.

MONTHS.	CUTTACK.		POOREE.		BALASORE.	
	Rainfall of 1876-77.	Average rainfall.	Rainfall of 1876-77.	Average rainfall.	Rainfall of 1876-77.	Average rainfall.
April 1876	16	1'66	.....	1'56	5'59	5'94
May	5'34	1'87	2'08	2'37	6'23	4'80
June	5'60	9'80	5'45	8'85	5'40	12'50
July	9'80	11'21	6'83	9'25	10'77	9'40
August	5'64	10'64	7'30	11'53	16'20	13'03
September	9'83	9'01	9'61	9'44	18'06	13'76
October	4'89	6'81	6'64	7'83	10'33	7'61
November	.....	1'07	.....	1'06	00	0'89
December	.....	0'61	.....	0'74	.....	0'11
January 1877	61	0'46	04	0'00	1'46	1'01
February	1'23	0'61	3'18	1'30	1'85	1'30
March	1'35	1'02	08	0'66	04	1'70
Total	40'46	54'35	53'78	55'35	83'77	67'80

Owing to the heavy rain in Balasore after July, the rivers rose to overflowing, and repeated inundations occurred; but none were sufficiently violent or protracted to cause material damage to the crops. On the 9th October 1876, again, a violent gale, an offshoot of the Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam cyclone, swept over the district, but the scanty rainfall of June had made the crop late, and the rice was not in flower at the time of the gale. Thus, notwithstanding these visitations, Balasore had a harvest unequalled within the memory of the present generation.

In Cuttack and Pooree, in spite of the marked deficiency of the rainfall, the general outturn is stated to have been a fair average, except in an area of about 60 square miles around the Chilka Lake, where at one time there were apprehensions of distress and relief works were actually opened. They failed, however, to attract labourers, except in the case of some small village works in which the people took a personal interest, and the crops of the surrounding country fully made up for the local failure.

2. Although cholera prevailed to some extent all the year round, causing Public health and condition of the people. 5,044 deaths in this district, and breaking out severely in February 1877, the public health of Cuttack seems to have been fairly good during the year. Serious outbreaks

of cholera also occurred in Pooree and Balasore. In the former district the deaths numbered 4,428, the heaviest mortality being in and about Pooree itself. In Balasore the deaths amounted to 7,361, being most numerous in Baondebpore thana and in the port of Chandbally, which was exceptionally crowded in consequence of the rapid growth of the grain trade. The registered mortality from all causes in the three districts was as follows:—

Cuttack	...	...	21.14 per mille.
Pooree	..	..	23.24 ..
Balasore	...	...	26.45 ..

The apparent increase over the mortality of previous years is attributed partly to improved registration, and partly to the local prevalence of cholera; but it may be doubted whether the figures are sufficiently accurate to form the basis of any trustworthy conclusion.

3. It should be observed that, in so far as cholera is traceable to the movements of large bodies of pilgrims, Orissa appears to be more generally exposed to the disease now than was formerly the case. With the opening up of good roads through the Tributary States and the adjoining district of Sumbulpore, fresh streams of pilgrims pour in from Central India and the North-Western Provinces, while large numbers come by sea to Chandbally or False Point, making their way thence to Pooree by various internal routes. Thus, although cholera is by no means so severe as it used to be along the line of the Trunk Road, and large bodies of labourers are no longer collected on irrigation works, a wider area of the province is exposed to the influences which tend to produce or disseminate the disease.

4. The Commissioner notices a curious hysterical affection called "surukumari" or "jhunjhimia" which entered Orissa from Madras in June 1876, disappearing in the north of Balasore towards the end of August. This appears to be identical with the "surukumari" or "kotkotan" mentioned in the report of the Health Officer of Calcutta as prevailing near Atchipore in October. The chief symptom in both cases was supposed to be a violent tingling in the toes, which gradually crept up the body; but in Calcutta it was believed that death would follow if the tingling were allowed to spread, and the remedies adopted were tight ligatures and cauterizing. In Orissa the result was a fainting fit of an hour's duration, which might, it was thought, be averted by taking a pill made of the undigested food found in the stomach of a black she-goat. It is believed that the initial symptoms of this delusion superficially resemble those of a serious disease which prevails in Southern India; but its hysterical character is placed beyond a doubt by the fact that the epidemic entirely ceased in the 24-Pergunnahs after the discovery that a string tied round the great toe might be relied on as a sure prophylactic.

5. The last ten years have witnessed a striking development in the means of communication between Orissa and the outside world. The Trunk Road is no longer the sole highway of the province. Good roads have been extended into the Tributary States and the Central Provinces; steam communication has been established twice a week between Calcutta and Chandbally; the mail-boats of the British India Steam Navigation Company touch regularly at False Point, and many of the richer pilgrims to the shrine of Juggernath are landed at Pooree itself. During 1876-77 the steamer *Celt* ceased to run between Balasore and Calcutta, and the number of arrivals and departures of passengers from Balasore has consequently fallen from 2,467 to 3. The following statement shows the number of persons arriving at and leaving Chandbally in the last two years:—

	Arrived.	Departed.
1875-76	30,606	30,017
1876-77	33,762	33,118

Assuming that the number of pilgrims entering and leaving Orissa is about the same in any given year, it would appear from these figures that the stream of Ooriya emigrants seeking service in Bengal is nearly balanced by the number of those who return to their homes, and that the mean population of the province is unaffected by any causes beyond its natural rate of increase. Emigration

to more distant countries is unknown, and immigration of Telugu labourers from Madras has gradually fallen off since the completion of the canal works. During the year of report 62 emigrants were registered under Bengal Act VII of 1873 in Cuttack, four in Balasore, and none in Pooree. Of those registered in Cuttack, nearly all were Telugu labourers from Ganjam, who, failing to find work, agreed to emigrate to Assam.

6. The exceptional demand for rice from the famine districts of Madras caused a continuous rise of price in all three districts of Orissa throughout the year. In the month of April 1876 rice was selling in Cuttack at 29·8 seers to the rupee, but in March 1877 it had risen to 18·6, the average price of the year being 22·8, or 4½ seers higher than the average of the division calculated for the last sixteen years. In Pooree the April price of 27·9 seers had risen by the following March to 17·1; the average of the year was 21·15, or 5·25 more than the divisional average. In Balasore rice went up from 32 seers to the rupee in August 1876 to 20 seers in February 1877, but according to the district return it fell again in March to 30 seers, or very little above the point at which it started. It will be observed that the price rose most rapidly, and to its greatest height, in Cuttack and Pooree. Both are purely town areas producing nothing locally, but drawing their supplies from the country round. These supplies were sensibly curtailed by the demand from Madras, which attracted rice to the sea-coast and thus raised the prices in the towns. Pooree was also a port of shipment, and the popular discontent at the high prices there was aggravated by the sight of the grain stored for export on the beach, and by the operations of the wholesale merchants, who established a cordon round the town and bought up all rice as it was being carted in. The result was that the supply, even at the enhanced prices, was somewhat scanty; and the people took advantage of the absence of the European officers at the Cuttack Durbar on the 1st January 1877 to plunder grain to the value of nearly half a lakh of rupees. The riot was suppressed after two days, and more than half of the rice recovered. The case of Balasore is different. It is not a regular town like Cuttack and Pooree, but a group of straggling villages, where cultivation alternates with bazars, and most people grow their own rice. Moreover the exports from Chandbally are drawn from the interior of the district, and do not affect the supply of Balasore town. In Jajpore and Kendraparah, which are mere villages, the average price of the year was 35 seers; while in Bhuddruck the difficulty of communication with Chandbally kept the average as low as 41·10. Khoordah shows an average of 25·1, but there is some doubt whether a regular rate can be arrived at, as the tract is purely agricultural, and there are no markets large enough to afford a trustworthy index of price.

7. Doubtless the enhanced cost of their chief article of food was a real hardship to those dwellers in towns who have fixed incomes and do not participate in the increased profits which accrue to the agricultural population; but a little providence in storing when grain is cheap would, and usually does, do much to mitigate this. The exceptionally high rates now ruling will fall with the cessation of the Madras demand; but there is reason to believe that the extension of the trade of Orissa, which has taken place in the past year, will produce permanent effects in a sensible increase of the normal price of rice throughout the province, and add greatly to its wealth.

8. The wages of unskilled labourers have risen, especially at the places of export; but skilled labour is not more in demand than hitherto within the province itself. Large numbers, however, of Ooriya artizans find employment in the factories of Calcutta.

9. The chief manufacture of Orissa is salt. In the tract north of the Brahmini, *punga* salt is made by the process of boiling; but in the southern portion of Orissa, between the Ganjam frontier and the Kushbhudra river, the kind of salt called *kurkutch* is produced by solar evaporation. This industry, which now affords employment to the indigent population of the borders of the Chilka Lake, is threatened with extinction by the competition of similar salt manufactured by the Madras Government under regulations more favourable to the wholesale dealers, and imported in large quantities from Ganjam. Salt manufacture has almost disappeared from Cuttack; and in Pooree large stocks are left unsaleable in

Manufactures.

the manufacturers' hands. The following statement illustrates the present condition of the salt industry in Orissa :—

DISTRICTS.	Total adults.	Total population.	Amount of salt manufactured.	Consumption in district.	Salt revenue levied in Bengal.	Consumption by adults per head.	Consumption per head of population.
			Mds. S. Ch.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.		
Cuttack	278,785	1,494,784	10,043 10 0	2,07,898	77,752 8 6	6.7	5.9
Pooree	507,302	769,674	2,82,187 36 0	98,770	3,04,816 15 6	7.12	5.3
Balasore	502,640	770,352	1,31,739 10 0	99,906	4,95,562 0 0	7.14	5.3
Total	1,288,727	3,034,810	3,73,970 14 0	4,06,574	5,78,131 6 0	8.3	5.5

10. It will be seen that, while Cuttack with a population of a million and a half consumed 2,07,898 maunds, it produced only 10,043 maunds within its own area, yielding to the Bengal Government a revenue of only Rs. 77,752. In fact only 5 per cent. of the salt consumed in Cuttack paid revenue in Bengal, the remainder having already paid revenue to Madras. In Balasore, where *punga* or salt made by boiling is chiefly used, a population of 770,000 or half that of Cuttack consumed 99,606 maunds, but produced 1,31,739 maunds, and paid Rs. 4,95,562 duty to this Government. The Pooree manufacture amounted to 2,32,187 maunds, but the merchants were disappointed of their usual market in Cuttack, and a large proportion of the stock is now stored at Pooree. The following figures of the salt revenue in Orissa for the last four years show clearly that the manufacture of *kurkutch* or sun evaporated salt is declining:—

	Receipts—Salt revenue.			
	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cuttack	1,34,003	50,249	42,519	77,752
Pooree	6,80,755	5,74,059	3,80,440	3,04,816
Balasore	4,58,285	4,47,677	4,83,514	4,95,609
Total	12,72,043	10,71,885	9,11,479	8,78,180

The Government of India have been requested to sanction a reduction of the duty on *kurkutch* salt in Pooree from Rs. 2-4 to Rs. 2 per maund, and the question is still under their consideration.

11. The extraordinary demand for rice from the distressed districts of Madras, which has already been noticed, has exercised a considerable effect upon the export trade of Orissa, which had indeed for some years previously been growing at a rapid rate. The following statement shows the imports and exports of each of the three districts for the last seven years :—

District.	Year.	Imports, value.	Exports, value.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
CUTTACK.	1870-71	10,82,355 0 0	6,69,768 0 0
	1871-72	9,00,183 0 0	4,76,700 0 0
	1872-73	8,46,547 0 0	6,31,439 0 0
	1873-74	11,42,803 0 0	10,80,132 0 0
	1874-75	9,11,859 0 0	17,00,471 0 0
	1875-76	13,80,638 0 0	12,71,675 0 0
	1876-77 { Indian produce Rs. 2,06,842-0-0 Foreign merchandise " 8,51,900-2-0 Treasure " 1,99,310-0-0	11,88,059 2 0	29,17,394 14 3 { Indian produce 19,36,345 11 0 Foreign merchandise 2,099 0 0 Treasure " 9,78,350 3 3
POOREE.	1870-71	22,647 0 0	2,33,922 0 0
	1871-72	78,540 0 0	1,88,469 0 0
	1872-73	74,059 0 0	1,95,533 0 0
	1873-74	85,237 2 0	3,16,034 5 0
	1874-75	54,301 1 3	2,52,359 4 0
	1875-76	20,260 7 0	2,90,183 0 0
	1876-77 { Indian produce Rs. 20,925 Foreign merchandise " 49 Treasure " 72,000	1,01,274 0 0	7,32,270 0 0 { Indian produce 7,32,270 0 0 Foreign merchandise .. Treasure ..
BALASORE.	1870-71	3,00,785 0 0	4,48,070 0 0
	1871-72	6,14,327 0 0	5,47,242 0 0
	1872-73	2,50,488 0 0	3,90,208 0 0
	1873-74	17,13,158 8 5	16,31,708 14 8
	1874-75	26,28,836 12 11	21,34,305 0 11
	1875-76	20,72,309 1 8	16,99,958 4 4
	1876-77 { Indian produce Rs. 8,81,270 Foreign merchandise " 16,16,061 Treasure " 12,89,553	24,86,894 0 0	40,21,295 12 0 { Indian produce 31,44,253 14 0 Foreign merchandise 4,825 12 0 Treasure " 3,79,300 2 0

It is unfortunately impossible to distinguish the amounts imported as treasure in the earlier years of the statement. There can, however, be no doubt that there has been for some time past an annually expanding trade between Orissa and the outside world, which will, the Lieutenant-Governor hopes, be the means of placing the prosperity of that province on an assured basis. It is understood that the Orissa rice is now known and appreciated in Southern India, Ceylon, and the islands of the Indian Ocean, and this view is confirmed by the number of ships entering and leaving the Orissa Ports as shown in the statement below:—

District.	Year.	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
		Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Cuttack ...	1870-71	105	59,744	110	61,323
	1871-72	86	73,323	86	70,523
	1872-73	75	60,909	80	70,825
	1873-74	106	80,597	101	84,386
	1874-75	110	118,376	106	121,041
	1875-76	133	167,466	137	155,346
	1876-77	105	160,514	103	147,110
Pooree ...	1870-71	31	5,495	34	5,992
	1871-72	33	4,553	32	4,354
	1872-73	31	5,316	30	4,767
	1873-74	35	10,371	33	9,200
	1874-75	32	10,355	31	11,619
	1875-76	26	16,763	30	17,237
	1876-77	34	15,377	31	13,922
Balasore ...	1870-71	377	23,533	373	18,665
	1871-72	376	24,032	358	20,393
	1872-73	340	37,130	348	30,309
	1873-74	407	61,214	407	55,002
	1874-75	387	51,099	450	60,877
	1875-76	406	43,370	403	44,900
	1876-77	374	37,013	397	37,749

12. The principal staples of the trade of Orissa may be shown thus in detail—

Exports.

List of Articles.	BALASORE.		CUTTACK.		POOREE.		TOTAL.	
	By sea.	By land.	By sea.	By land.	By sea.	By land.	By sea.	By land.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Rice ...	14,40,000	...	7,31,600	4,080	5,07,200	78,543	24,73,800	20,000
Paddy ...	99,500	...	5,900	12,435	4,800	3,10,541	1,00,000	5,32,900
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Hides ...	130,365	...	74,343	96	...	100	214,105	224

Imports.

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton piece-goods (European) ...	2,00,100	...	9,07,700	17,080	600	13,640	11,77,400	30,330
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Cotton twist ... { European	11,178	...	2,335	86	...	3	13,414	34
{ Native	...	...	...	170	...	61	...	231
Metals ...	21,366	...	4,735	117	...	414	20,697	331
Salt ...	5,800	...	4,400	78,991	...	14,577	9,700	92,350
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Gunny-bags ...	508,394	...	371,400	40,013	123,000	112,300	1,355,394	136,513

13. A full and interesting account of the trade of Balasore is given in an extract from the Collector's report. It appears that, on the first signs of the failure of crops in Madras and Bombay, a large number of Marwari and Telugu merchants flocked into this district and began to purchase grain direct from the actual cultivators, and to export it through Balasore, Chandbally, and Luckimpore. In consequence of their operations, the number of mercantile telegrams so increased that an extra signaller had to be appointed. The whole neighbourhood of the port of Balasore became one large rice market, and as many as 25 ships of heavy burthen were at one time anchored outside the Balasore

buoy, and loading from boats which had brought cargo by a tedious and expensive journey 23 miles from the town. At the beginning of December the trade began to be seriously hindered by the lack of specie to carry on purchases from the cultivators. The surplus coin in the Balasore treasury had been exhausted in the encashment of currency notes, money orders, and supply bills: no steamer was then running between Balasore and Calcutta, and it was practically impossible for private persons to import treasure by road. Notes consequently became inconvertible even at a discount of 5 per cent., and copper money was hardly to be had at a discount of one anna in the rupee. In the first week of January, however, the steamer *Jumna* began to run, and brought three lakhs of coin from Calcutta in her first two trips.

14. A similar expansion of trade took place at Chandbally, where English and foreign ships and native sloops took in cargoes of grain for the Madras and Bombay ports, the Mauritius, Ceylon, and the Maldivé and Laccadive Islands; while large consignments of grain were sent by river to False Point for shipment on vessels which were too large to make their way up the Byturnee. As Chandbally had steamer communication with Calcutta throughout the year, the trade was not hindered by the supply of cash running short. The extreme activity with which the business of exporting rice was carried on is evidenced by the following comparison between the exports of that staple in 1875-76 and 1876-77:—

			Quantity. Mds.	Value. Rs.
1875-76	{ Rice in the husk	...	2,67,089	2,12,015
	{ Rice not in the husk	...	5,37,329	6,64,305
1876-77	{ Rice in the husk	...	99,381	72,400
	{ Rice not in the husk	...	14,12,967	25,80,475

The export of grain to Madras and Bombay in the past year exceeds by 50 per cent. that of 1874-75, the year of the Behar scarcity; besides this Ceylon, the Maldives, and the Mauritius took grain worth Rs. 1,96,858 on which customs duty amounting to Rs. 18,224 was levied. It is a good omen for the permanence of the trade that the native sloops hitherto employed in the export trade have been in great measure displaced by foreign ships of considerable burthen specially chartered for the purpose.

15. As compared with the ports of Cuttack and Balasore, the open roadstead of Pooree, where goods have to be landed through the surf, is at a serious disadvantage. The total exports amounted to Rs. 7,32,570, and the imports to Rs. 1,01,274, as has been noted above. The chief article of export was rice, 3,07,200 maunds in quantity, valued at Rs. 7,04,187; and the chief imports 133,990 gunny-bags, valued at Rs. 26,881, and Rs. 72,000 in cash. The traffic carried by road between Ganjam and Pooree, and registered at the inter-provincial station of Rumbha in Ganjam, appears, if the figures are trustworthy, to be more important, both in quantity and value, than the sea-borne traffic. According to the trade registration returns, 78,500 maunds of rice, 5,10,500 maunds of paddy, and 74,200 maunds of pulses were exported from Pooree into Ganjam. The same returns, however, give the salt imported as only 13,400 maunds, which is believed to be less than the real amount.

16. The diminution in the value of the imports into Cuttack, shown in paragraph 11, does not probably represent a real decline in the trade, but merely a partial diversion of its course from False Point to Chandbally, which is situated on the borders of Cuttack and Balasore, and receives indifferently goods destined for either district.

17. The Durbar held at Cuttack by the Commissioner for the purpose of reading the Imperial Proclamation was largely attended by the leading natives of the province.

State of public feeling.

It is suggested that they had a somewhat imperfect comprehension of the meaning and objects of the ceremony in which they were taking part; but the mere fact of their willing attendance is not without value as an expression of the loyalty which is said to distinguish the Ooriyas, mindful to this day of the oppressions of the Mahrattas. Some signs of discontent were shown in Pooree, and to a less extent in Cuttack, at the increased export of rice. In Pooree, too, considerable anxiety is felt on account of the decline of the local manufacture of salt; and in the southern portion of the district some opposition is beginning to be shown to the pending settlement of the large Government estate of Khoordah. It is hoped, however, that the feeling against the assessment

may, by judicious management, be set at rest as readily as the objections which were formerly raised to the preliminary survey. On the whole, it may be said that, with the exception of some passing discontent in Pooree, and a certain amount of grumbling at the fees demanded under the land registration Act, the state of public feeling in the province generally has been quiet and contented during the past year.

18. The Officiating Commissioner, while considering it desirable that the Orissa districts should be administered by officers having special knowledge of the province, urges that it is a mistake to allow young officers to spend all their time in Orissa only, as their experience thus becomes narrowed and local. There is doubtless much force in what Mr. Beames says upon this point, and the matter will receive attention.

19. The results of irrigation in Cuttack, the only district to which the system of canals has yet been extended, are shown thus—

	1875-76.			1876-77.		
	Rubbee acres.	Khurroof acres.	Total acres.	Rubbee acres.	Ahurroof acres.	Total acres.
Leased area ...	4,410	18,991	18,401	4,233	26,000	30,233
Receipts—	Rs.			Rs.		
Water rates ...	.....	20,330	.....	.....	40,378	.....
Miscellaneous ...	.....	4,092	.....	.....	6,088	.....
Total		25,022			46,466	
Cost of collection		25,998			21,899	

20. In consequence of the lateness and uncertainty of the rainy season, water leases were taken over a much larger area, and the receipts on account of water-rates are nearly double of what was collected last year. At the same time there has been a slight reduction in the cost of collection, so that, for the first time since the canals have been in operation, their receipts have exceeded the collection expenses. In 1874-75 there was a deficit of Rs. 11,650; in the following year the deficit came to Rs. 550, while 1876-77 shows a surplus of Rs. 24,767. Doubtless, too, it is a satisfactory sign that the entire increase in the area under leases is for the winter rice, which forms the staple crop of Orissa, and not for the comparatively unimportant spring crops. But the Lieutenant-Governor is not disposed to attach much weight to the proposition that when once a ryot has taken water and felt the benefit of it he is very likely to take it again. The experience of Midnapore shows that as yet the ordinary ryot has not learned the value of irrigation as an insurance against possible loss, and that a single season which yields results unfavourable to irrigation will neutralize in the cultivators' minds the most palpable benefits that they may have derived from canal water in previous years. The Commissioner's remark that no distributaries have as yet been constructed on the second and third ranges of the high level which traverse a dry and waterless country will be communicated to the Irrigation Branch of this Government. It is satisfactory to know that for the current year a much more extended demand for water has arisen.

21. The returns of cognizable crime for the calendar year 1876 show an increase in the number of cases reported in Orissa (6,275) over the average number (4,652) reported in the five previous years. But the Commissioner may perhaps be right in attributing this increase to more complete supervision, and to greater readiness on the part of the people to have recourse to the courts for the settlement of their disputes. The rough patriarchal authority of the zemindars to decide cases on their own estates is continually growing weaker, or is being transformed into a legal shape by the extension of the powers of Honorary Magistrates to all landlords who are fit to be entrusted with them. Sufficient measures appear to be taken to check the tendency to satisfy private grudges through the medium of the criminal courts. In cognizable crime, out of 6,275 cases reported, no less than 2,135 were found at the outset to be false; and in non-cognizable charges, although process issued against 6,467 persons, only 4,006 appeared in court, and only 2,921 were actually tried. On the whole, the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to find that Orissa maintains its

Police and justice.

immunity from organized professional crime; that the indigenous rural police do their work efficiently; and that the regular police, if somewhat less active than in other provinces, are less disposed to harass the people needlessly. A separate communication will be made to the Commissioner on the subject of the jurisdiction of the Moonsif of Jajpore.

22. It is anticipated that the number of petty rent-free holdings in Orissa will prolong the work of registration under Act VII (B.C.) of 1876 over a period of several years.

Land and land revenue. The following table shows the number of applications for registration that have been received in each district of Orissa:—

District.	Revenue-paying estates.	Rent-free holdings.	Number of officers who have powers under the Act.
Cuttack	7,271	62,805	6
Poorce	901	20,351	3
Balasore	2,493	38,263	4

The Commissioner observes (in paragraph 39) that the better class of land-holders are convinced of the necessity of the Act, and also predicts that the fixity of titles which will ultimately result from it will act as a check upon litigation.

23. The revenue derived in Orissa from land, salt, stamps, and excise during the last five years is shown at one view in the subjoined statement:—

	Land.	Salt.	Stamps.	Excise.	Opium.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1872-73	17,30,845	12,83,383	1,08,829	2,23,414	1,44,000	25,57,733
1873-74	17,30,110	12,79,046	1,81,019	2,62,010	1,07,503	25,32,788
1874-75	17,40,889	10,71,886	1,08,742	2,02,117	1,80,550	24,83,889
1875-76	16,74,729	9,11,470	2,22,100	2,93,705	1,93,001	21,94,734
1876-77	17,46,790	8,78,180	2,43,540	3,10,409	2,04,056	23,81,990

Collections of land revenue were made punctually, and the outstanding balances are trifling. Four estates were sold in Cuttack, and the same number in Balasore, for arrears of revenue. The aggregate revenue of the four Balasore estates was only Rs. 26, and it is stated that the sales were probably intentionally brought on by the defaulters, in order that their estates might be sold with an undoubted title, and the expense of registration might be saved. The settlement of an important Government estate in the town of Cuttack has been completed, and its revenue has been raised from Rs. 8,087 to Rs. 10,638. (The decrease of land revenue in 1875-76 was only apparent, and due to a re-arrangement of the instalments made in that year.)

The decrease under the head of salt has been commented on above. Stamps show an increase of Rs. 21,440. There were eleven prosecutions for offences against the stamp laws, in all of which the offenders were punished by fine.

24. The excise revenue of the year, as compared with the average revenue on this account in the previous five years, was as follows:—

Excise.

Comparative Statement of the Excise Revenue of 1876-77, and the average of five years.

	AVERAGE REVENUE OF 5 YEARS.				REVENUE OF 1876-77.				DIVISIONAL RESULTS.	
	Cuttack.	Poorce.	Balasore.	Total.	Cuttack.	Poorce.	Balasore.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Country spirit	10,459	7,500	2,040	20,011	14,726	8,709	2,515	27,089	411	...
Spirit manufactured in India in English method	26	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	26
Imported wines	637	...	111	638	540	...	104	680	19	...
Tari	17,040	4,858	1,387	23,235	17,086	5,190	1,429	23,614	389	...
Pachwai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Churns	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sidhee, sahjee, or bhang	82	296	d	364	...	120	...	120	...	144
Majoom	2	10	8	24	...	...	...	...	...	22
Maddut	1,987	896	1,477	3,860	1,807	606	3,390	4,643	783	...
Chundoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ganja of all sorts	19,559	11,648	8,159	34,366	22,999	15,901	4,554	43,454	9,918	...
Opium	04,928	17,819	64,013	1,06,660	83,306	23,177	1,04,480	3,10,963	44,404	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,80,600	42,172	92,711	2,55,443	1,40,526	53,588	1,76,411	3,10,409	66,020	194

During the five years from 1870-71 to 1874-75 the average amount of opium consumed in the whole of Orissa was 244 maunds 3 seers. In 1875-76 the actual consumption rose to 257 maunds 29 seers, and the consumption of the past year to 264 maunds 20 seers, being an increase of 6 maunds 31 seers since 1875-76, and of 2 maunds 16 seers upon the general average noted above. The consumption of ganja indicates an increase of 66 maunds 29 seers over the average of the five years ending in March 1875, and of 21 maunds 31 seers over the actual consumption of the past year. On the other hand, although the consumption of country spirit is 1,673 maunds higher than it was last year, it is still 2,437 below the average. This is stated to have been due to the introduction of the auction system last year, but in any case the demand by natives of Orissa for country spirits appears to be trifling, mainly for the reason that the stimulants to which they are chiefly addicted are opium and ganja. An attempt has recently been made by Dr. V. Richards, in the columns of the *Indian Medical Gazette*, to show that habitual opium-eating is by no means so injurious as is popularly believed, and that, even when taken in excess, opium is far less deleterious than ganja. The Lieutenant-Governor believes that it is quite possible that Dr. Richards is right in his conclusion that opium, if taken in moderation, may be beneficial in districts where fever and other diseases are prevalent and food is scarce; at all events his views are accepted by many men of practical experience; but Mr. Eden is sure that the increase in the consumption of ganja is a matter for much more serious regret than the rise in the consumption of opium.

25. It should be observed that the consumption of the former drug does not appear to have been affected by the enhanced price which now stands at Rs. 26 per seer in Pooree, and Rs. 27 in Cuttack and Balasore, and at Rs. 25 in the adjoining district of Midnapore. In fact the only result of raising the price appears to be that ganja is used to mix with the opium and augment the quantity of the stimulant at the expense of its quality. The Lieutenant-Governor has already announced his intention of increasing the duty on ganja, and the Board of Revenue should consider whether the price of opium might not be raised, not only in Orissa, but other districts in which the demand shows a tendency to increase.

26. The report shows that there was a deficiency of both notes and cash at one time or other in both Balasore and Cuttack. The growing trade of Orissa evidently renders a revision necessary of its currency note and treasury arrangements, and the matter is now under the consideration of the Accountant-General, who has proposed an arrangement which it is believed will meet the public convenience in respect of the supply of silver, so far as this can be met without causing actual loss to Government. The enormous development of the money order system due to the same cause is also very noticeable.

					1876-76.	1876-77.
Cuttack—						
Issued	...	...	...	...	62,951	93,596
Paid	...	...	...	...	47,226	86,670
Pooree—						
Issued	...	...	...	...	9,187	16,774
Paid	...	...	...	...	24,929	83,222
Balasore—						
Issued	...	...	...	...	Not given.	Not given.
Paid	...	...	...	...	68,708	2,92,622

27. In respect of roads and means of communication, Balasore is stated to be better provided than the other districts of Orissa; but the Lieutenant-Governor understands that the very important road from Bhuddruck to Chandbally is impassable in the rains. The District Road Cess Committee should be instructed to take this matter in hand at once, as it is essential to the development of Chandbally as a port that ample means of communication should be opened up with the interior of the district. As regards the road from Cuttack to Chandbally, the proposal to establish rest-houses for the convenience of pilgrims seems a good one; but the Lieutenant-Governor is not prepared to admit the maintenance of the road as a charge upon Provincial Funds, though he is prepared to consider any reasonable proposal for a grant-in-aid of local funds for the construction of

Roads and communications.

main lines of road leading to ports. In a district so backward as Pooree, it may be doubted whether the policy of having "few roads and good" can be literally adopted without needlessly delaying the advance of trade, and the Officiating Commissioner remarks that while the roads are few they are certainly not good as yet. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to find that the road connecting Balasore with Mohurbhunj is being creditably executed, and will soon be completed.

28. The chief feature of the educational administration of the year was the introduction into Balasore of that system of payment by results in primary schools which has been appa-

Education.

rently so successful in Midnapore. Large numbers of the private pathshalas, which are indigenous to Orissa, and which have long refused aid under the old system from dislike of Government interference, have enrolled themselves for examination, and the number of aided pathshalas has consequently risen from 189, with 4,842 pupils at the beginning of the year, to 1,443, with 19,093 pupils at its close. It is proposed to introduce the system into Cuttack; and it should be considered whether the success which has attended its working in the Ooriya-speaking portion of South Midnapore would not warrant its extension to the whole of Orissa. There can be no doubt that, whatever objections may be urged against the system, the genuine village pathshalas of long standing prefer it to the grant of stipends, as under it the guru's income is not definite enough to induce the villagers to withdraw their customary contributions. It is true that the standard of education is not nominally so high as in the stipendiary pathshalas; but this may possibly be raised by tact, and in any case the benefits of education are more widely diffused. The Lieutenant-Governor observes that a large number of girls are stated to have attended the village schools at Pooree. Further details should be given in the educational report. The fact that fifteen pupils from the Cuttack Collegiate School, and five pupils from the Pooree Zillah School, passed the Entrance Examination seems to indicate an advance in higher education in Orissa. No students passed from Balasore. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to find that the appointment of a native of Orissa as Joint-Inspector has had a good effect upon the administration of the department during the year.

29. Mr. Eden has much satisfaction in hearing that the Honorary Magistrates have conducted their work well and given general satisfaction. The names of Rajah Shamanund Dé,

Conduct of zemindars.

Koomar Baikunth Nath Dé, Baboo Nemai Churn Boso, Baboo Koilash Chundra Roy, Mahashoy, and Baboo Mudun Mohun Dass, are mentioned by the Commissioner for their liberality and public spirit.

30. For nearly nine months of the year the province was administered by Mr. T. E. Ravenshaw as Commissioner, and benefited by his intimate knowledge of its requirements and long experience of its people. Mr. Ravenshaw speaks favorably of the services of all the officers working under him.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

RESOLUTION REGARDING SETTLEMENT OF THE SONTHAL PERGUNNAHS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT—LAND REVENUE.

Calcutta, the 15th September 1877.

Read—

A letter No. 2012R, dated 20th August 1877, from the Commissioner of Bhagulpore, submitting a report on settlement work in the Sonthal Pergunnahs during the year ending 30th June 1877.

Read again—

The Resolution of this Government, dated the 25th of September 1876, on the report of the above operations for the year 1876-76.

THE work in connection with the settlement of the Sonthal Pergunnahs has grown as the operations proceeded. Fresh difficulties have arisen, or further inquiries have from time to time been found necessary; and now, again, at the close of another year's operations, it has to be recorded that there were still, on the 30th June 1877, 942 villages remaining for settlement, besides a good deal of important detail in connection with villages in which the rates and rental have been nominally fixed. The Lieutenant-Governor fully recognizes that no blame attaches to the settlement officer, Mr. Wood, for these delays. Mr. Wood has been most diligent, and has shown throughout how thoroughly qualified he is by experience and tact for managing these delicate operations; but the detailed ryotwari settlement found to be necessary in the Bengali villages lying in the pergunnahs, and the special difficulties which cropped up in Deoghur, have combined to prevent an early completion of the work. The outturn of the year is, notwithstanding all this, in itself most creditable, the returns showing that Mr. Wood settled himself 1,310 villages, besides revising the settlements of 225, and examining and confirming Mr. Smith's work in 1,591. There seems now to be good ground for believing that all will be finished during the ensuing field season.

2. The settlement work done during the year was conducted apparently on the principles laid down in the orders of Government and explained in former reports. As far as possible existing rents have been maintained, and the circumstances under which in certain cases an apparent increase or decrease was permitted are set forth in the Commissioner's report. From Statements B and C of the settlements made during the year, it would appear that the settlement officers' gross jumma came to Rs. 1,31,949 against a nominal jumma of Rs. 1,13,784 paid to the zemindars, and of Rs. 1,20,434 collected by the mustajirs. In many instances throughout this settlement, what appears an increase arises merely from the inclusion in the settlement of lands held nij-jote by the mustajirs, and the actual realizations from the ryots by this class of farmers were frequently much greater than the jumma shown in the returns. That the settlement will be a boon to the ryots cannot be doubted, looking to the facts stated in the report as to the manner in which landlords and farmers, both Native and European, were wont to run up the rents on short leases and exact illegal cesses. On the other hand, the settlement will benefit the zemindars by giving them an assured income, and preventing that system of making over their lands to money-lenders, which is shown to have deprived so many of the old ghatwals of all property in their ancestral holdings.

3. The Statement E (of appeals) appended to the report shows that Mr. Wood disposed of 322 cases out of 402 on his file during the year, while the Commissioner only disposed of 25 cases out of 131; and as 25 cases were pending at the close of the preceding year, the Commissioner, in fact, only cleared off in 1876-77 the balance of cases of the year before, and did not take up any of the fresh cases instituted. This is not satisfactory, and the Lieutenant-Governor must request that no time will now be lost in disposing of these cases. It is very undesirable, under the circumstances of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, to keep appeals pending so long.

4. The Resolutions on past reports have repeatedly called for information as to the progress made in realizing the large arrears of rent claimed by zemindars on account of former years. Last year's Resolution called for a tabular statement and report in connection with this very important matter. These do not appear to have been submitted up to date, and in the present report the subject is not even mentioned. The Lieutenant-Governor requests that the Commissioner will explain his failure to attend to the orders of Government, and report now precisely how the facts stand for each sub-division of the district.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Statement showing the new organisation of Postal Divisions in the Bengal Circle.

Number.	Names and head-quarters of Inspectors' Divisions.	Number of divisions.	Districts comprising Sub-Inspector's charge.			NUMBER OF OFFICES UNDER SUB-INSPECTORS.				MILEAGE OF LINES.				Total mileage of lines in divisions of	Head-quarters of Sub-Inspectors.	Pay of Sub-Inspectors.	REMARKS.
			Non-disbursing.	Branch.	District.	Total.	Total number of divisions, including telegraph offices.	Imperial.	District.	Total.							
I	PAINA DIVISION. Head-quarters, Dinapore	{ 1 1 1	5 5 5	30 19 30	8 1 8	41 55 41	111	21 21 155	439 599 482	460 241 637	741	1,379	{ Arrah Gya	84.	93 75		
II	TIAROOT DIVISION. Head-quarters, Moufferpore.	{ 1 1 1 1	3 3 1 3	20 14 10 19	6 9 14 16	28 54 25 53	121	16 64 179 171	339 292 273 319	355 316 397 510	671 907	1,578	{ Durbhanga Motihari	75	95		
III	BHAGULPORE DIVISION. Head-quarters, Bhagulpoore	{ 1 1 1	3 6 7	32 21 15	9 4	34 37 26	199	180 51 59	521 353 194	471 469 253	682	1,183	{ Purneah Monghyr	75	95		
IV	JULPISGORE DIVISION. Head-quarters, Julpisgore	{ 1 1 1	7 3 2	19 12 11	14 7 3	40 24 16	87	263 109 192	367 222 93	530 421 367	683	1,218	{ Rungpore Dinapore	76	95		
V	RANSHAHY DIVISION. Head-quarters, Ranlyah	{ 1 1 1	4 1 4	17 8 23	15 9 9	36 19 52	111	197 79 153 162	212 143 156 163	359 322 234 357	621 611	1,225	{ Malda Bogra	95	75		
VI	DACCA DIVISION. Head-quarters, Dacca	{ 1 1	4 5	26 33	18 8	44	94	250 423	326 167	778 690	1,368	1,368	{ Mymensingh Moulvibazar	75 75			
VII	TIPPERAH DIVISION. Head-quarters, Tipperah (or Comilla)	{ 1 1 3	1 1 1	12 9 14	9 6 6	23 16 21	66	69 284 154	380 190 116	449 224 236	474	924	{ Chittarong Noakhally	75 75			
VIII	CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION. Head-quarters, Hazareebagh	{ 1 1 1	3 10 1	13 7 11	10 7 12	25 43 45	79	93 86 224	341 188 754	434 934 1,313	669 1,313	1,994	{ Manbhoon Ranchi	75 95			

IX	Orissa Division.	Head-quarters, Cuttack.	1	1	4	16	15	76	140	225	1,146	Bhadrach	94
X	MOONSHEDDABAD DIVISION.	Head-quarters, Berhampore.	1	1	4	23	20	110	96	194	76 1/2	Berhampore	90
XI	FURRUCKPORE DIVISION.	Head-quarters, Furruckpore.	1	1	4	21	40	150	546	603	1,183 1/2	Burrumal	75
XII	BURDWAN DIVISION.	Head-quarters, Burdwan.	1	1	4	74	37	291	342	531	763	Bankura	95
XIII	HOOGHLY DIVISION.	Head-quarters, Hooghly.	1	1	4	35	41	99	112	311	316	Howrah	90
XIV	PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	Head-quarters, Krishnagar.	1	1	4	42	73	537	130	523	1,107	Choudanra	93

Published for general information.

A. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA, GENERAL DEPT.,
The 18th September 1877.

LIBERALITY OF MAHARANEE RAJROOP KUAR, OF TIKARI.

No. 1321T, dated Darjeeling, the 11th September 1877.

From—HORACE A. COCKERELL, Esq., Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
To—The Commissioner of the Patna Division.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 299G, dated the 28th August 1877, in which you state that the Maharanee Rajroop Kuar in establishing, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, a charitable dispensary at Tikari, in the Gya district, intended that it should commemorate the assumption by Her Majesty the Queen of the title of Empress of India; and you intimate the Maharanee's desire that her object in this manifestation of her liberality should be announced officially.

2. In reply, I am to say that, in compliance with the wish expressed by Maharanee Rajroop Kuar, this letter will be published in the Supplement to the next *Calcutta Gazette*, in continuation of the correspondence published in the Supplement of the 1st August 1877.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

NAMES OF MARKS.	STOCKS IN HAND AS COMPILED ON—				
	4th September 1877.	7th September 1877.	11th September 1877.	14th September 1877.	18th September 1877.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Bahaghatia	2,16,000	6,20,300	6,01,600	6,80,000	6,60,000
Ooltadanga	71,800	58,800	64,000	60,000	62,700
Chitpora, Golabaree, Coomertooly, Hat- khola, and Culpy Ghat.	8,05,800	8,83,400	8,96,100	8,31,800	7,97,200
Locked Golahs	5,000 (1 golah)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pethuriaghatta, Posta, and Jorabagan ...	52,400	52,800	52,500	56,100	53,900
Tollygunge, Chitlah, Kidderpore, and Moonshigunge.	2,43,300	2,49,000	2,33,400	2,40,800	2,32,000
21 Minor Mazars (estimated)	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,50,000
Other retail shops, 3,125 in number (esti- mated).	2,00,000	2,50,000	2,60,000	2,60,000	2,50,000
Boidyabatty, Nowabgunge, Bhuddeswar, and Chandernagore.	1,00,000	1,00,000	55,000	55,000	65,000
Total	23,84,500	24,67,200	23,92,400	23,50,000	22,67,800
On Railway premises, both sides the river	74,800 (on 3rd Sept.)	60,100 (on 6th Sept.)	76,028 (on 10th Sept.)	49,740 (on 13th Sept.)	67,818 (on 17th Sept.)
On boats unload- ed as by	Port Commissioners' returns.	1,20,447 (29th Aug. to 1st September.)	1,03,848 (2nd to 4th Sept.)	50,197 (4th to 8th Sept.)	67,057 (9th to 11th Sept.)
	Casual returns	1,02,118 (29th Aug. to 1st September.)	46,660 (2nd to 4th Sept.)	1,03,141 (4th to 8th Sept.)	30,690 (9th to 11th Sept.)
Grand Total of Stocks	26,58,201	27,87,977	26,27,740	24,78,167	23,91,338
Probable stocks available for exportation by sea	10 lakhs.	10½ lakhs.	14½ lakhs.	15 lakhs.	14½ lakhs.

A. MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS ON DISTRICT STOCKS OF RICE &c., AND MOVEMENTS OF PRICE IN BENGAL, RECEIVED UP TO THE 18TH SEPTEMBER 1877.

N. B.—No reliance can be placed on the accuracy of figured estimates of stocks in the interior; at best a rough approximation is all that can be expected.

Burdwan, 15th September 1877.—This week the imports to Burdwan and other stations on the line have been smaller, owing to the heavy rains. Exports to Calcutta by rail and boat have likewise been smaller. Prices stationary nearly everywhere, except in Jehanabad, where they have risen considerably. The stock of rice in Burdwan town is about 25,000 maunds.

Bankoora, 15th September 1877.—About 5,000 maunds of rice have been exported from the district during the week.

Beerbhoom, 15th September 1877.—The price of rice in the different marts varied during the week from 12½ to 15½ seers per rupee, being 14 seers at Soory. There is thus no change in prices. Exportation is going on without any apparent diminution, but no statistics have been obtained from the railway, nor any reliable information from any other source.

Hooghly, 15th September 1877.—The imports to, and exports from, Chandernagore and other places on the Hooghly were about equal during the last week, being about 7,000 maunds. The stock in hand in these places may be estimated at about 55,000 maunds. Prices stationary with a tendency towards a fall. Coarse rice is selling at 11 to 11½ seers per rupee.

Howrah, 15th September 1877.—Prices have hardly changed since last week, and the export has not been sufficient to materially reduce the stocks as previously reported.

24. Fergunnah, 15th September 1877.—Export of rice to Calcutta from Diamond Harbour, Busseerhat, Satkhira, Barripore, and Barraokpore sub-divisions is going on; 15,296 maunds of rice and 8,244 maunds of paddy from Diamond Harbour; 4,139 maunds of rice from Busseerhat were exported during the week. The price of common rice is—at head-quarters, 9½ seers; Diamond Harbour, 12½ seers (old); Busseerhat, 14-5 seers (new rice); Baraset, 10 seers old, and 12 seers new, rice per rupee.

Nuddea, 15th September 1877.—6,648 maunds of rice were imported into the Kooshtea sub-division, and 5,075 maunds were exported from it by rail during the week. From Meherpore 5,500 maunds of wheat and gram were exported to Calcutta. The Kissengunge toll-office passed 175 maunds of rice, 140 maunds of barley, and 1,895 maunds of pulses. The Nuddea toll-office passed 600 maunds of wheat and 1,275 maunds of gram to Calcutta. From Ranaghat rice is being exported to Calcutta from three thanas. From Bongong 1,005 maunds of rice were exported. From Chocadanga the exports have been little or nothing. The Sudder sub-division imported 472 maunds of rice, and about 110 maunds of cereals and pulses; but it exported 1,467 maunds of rice and 731 maunds of pulses. The price of coarse rice varies from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3 per maund, the average not being far from the latter figure. Throughout the district prices have a tendency to rise.

Jessore, 15th September 1877.—Prices continue firm. The food-supplies of the district are ample. The Khoolna registration office shows 7,576 maunds of rice exported from the district during the week.

Moorshedabad, 15th September 1877.—The prices of fine rice vary from 10 to 12 seers, of common rice from 12 to 13½ seers, of coarse rice from 12½ to 12¾ seers, of wheat from 14 to 15 seers, and of gram from 16 to 20 seers the rupee. Exports were less during the week. The Bhagiruthee river returns show—Exports, 18,935 maunds, namely, rice 15,600 maunds, paddy 1,000 maunds, gram 200 maunds, wheat 300 maunds, &c.; imports, 22,262 maunds, namely, rice 18,190 maunds, paddy 1,400 maunds, gram 356 maunds, wheat 256 maunds, &c.

Dinagore, 15th August 1877.—The Collector gives the following memorandum of prices of common rice from April to August 1877:—15th April, 28 seers; 1st May, 28 seers; 18th May, 30 seers; 1st June, 28 seers; 15th June, 25 seers; 1st July, 24 seers; 16th July, 20 seers; 31st July, 19 seers; 14th August, 22½ seers. The price in the second week of August 1876 was 24 seers, and in the corresponding period of 1875 the same.

The 14th September 1877.—Price of rice is still rising.

Rajshahye, 15th September 1877.—The export of rice from the several marts and gunges amounted to 3,502 maunds, the greater part of which was sent to Calcutta, and small consignments went to Furreedpore and Serajgunge. The stock available for export is a little over 5½ lakhs of maunds. At beginning of week common rice sold at 14½ seers, on the 11th at 13½ seers, and on 15th September 14½ seers per rupee.

Itanagore, 14th September 1877.—During the week rice has become much dearer at head-quarters. At Kurigaon there is no further rise of prices, and no great amount of exportation is going on. From Gaibanda sub-division the export of rice was 1,500 maunds to Goalpara, Gowhatti, and Calcutta, and 5,500 maunds to Serajgunge. No rice, either by rail or river, was exported from Bagdogra sub-division. Stocks all over the district are believed to be ample.

Hogra, 15th September 1877.—About 5,300 maunds of rice were exported to Calcutta and 1,800 maunds were imported from Dinagore. The price has risen a little. The local supply is plentiful.

Pubna, 15th September 1877.—Coarse rice sells at Pubna town at Rs. 2-4, and Poorbee at Rs. 2-8. At Dulai *aus* is 18 seers and *amun* 20 seers a rupee (*kutcha* weight). At Mothura, rice is 15 or 16 seers; at Chatmohur 18 seers (*kutcha* weight). At Shazadpore rice sells for

Ra. 2-12, and at Ullapara Ra. 3 per maund (puaka weight). At Raigunge *amun* is Rs. 3-5-6 and *aus* Rs. 3; 1,200 maunds of rice were exported from here to Calcutta. At Serajunge the retail price of common rice is 12 seers a rupee.

Darjeling, 15th September 1877.—The prices of food-grain rose slightly during the past week owing to the bhadoi crop having fallen short, but no great inconvenience has been experienced, and the stock continues to be ample for the wants of the district.

Jalpigoree, 15th September 1877.—No exportations from Boda during the week. Slight exportations to Cooch Behar from Fallacotta market. New rice is selling at Koochabari near Alipore at 20 seers; at Salbari at 22 seers; and at Alipore at 18 seers the rupee. General stock ample for local requirements, although the bhadoi rice-supply this year will last a shorter time than usual. No distress is anticipated.

Cooch Behar, 13th September 1877.—The price of rice rose to Rs. 3-12; new hitri sold at Rs. 3. This rise is believed to be temporary. No exportation is reported to have taken place during the week. The prospects of *hymanthi* dhan having much improved, no deficiency of supply is apprehended.

Dacca, 15th September 1877.—Exports by boat from Naraingunge to Calcutta and Goalundo were 16,175 maunds; and by Eastern Bengal Railway steamer 8,500 maunds. Markets are not well supplied owing to the high winds that have prevailed, and this has raised the prices; but they are expected to fall with the return of fine weather. The prices are—in Manikgunge, Rs. 3-2 to Rs. 4; in Naraingunge and Dacca, Rs. 2-12 to Rs. 3-2; at Mirpore, Rs. 2-15 to Rs. 3-5. Paddy is 20 to 25 seers.

Furzedpore, 15th September 1877.—Prices are still rising, the average not being more than 11 seers per rupee. Imported rice is coming in in stinted measures. There is no exportation to speak of. Local stocks are believed to be low, and very small quantities of rice are being brought to market from them.

Backergunge, 13th September 1877.—The great exportations in the earlier months of the year have greatly diminished the stock of food usually in store at this season; also the gross produce of last *amun* harvest was less than usual. The prices of rice are—at Bhola, Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 3-10; at Burisal, Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 4-8; at Nulehitty, Rs. 4; Gournuddy, Rs. 3-8; Perozopore, Rs. 4-4; and Mirzapore, Rs. 5. There has been so great a depletion of food stocks that rice is being constantly imported. The importations during the week were 20,079 maunds, and the exportations to Calcutta 2,130 maunds. The Collector, however, thinks these figures incorrect. It is believed that prices will rise higher; but there is enough food in the district to meet the requirements of the people till the next *amun* is out.

Mymensingh, 12th September 1877.—No alterations since date of last report, except that prices have risen still higher.

Chittagong, 13th September 1877.—Large importations last week have eased rates, which now vary from 13 and 14 seers in the town to 6 seers per rupee in Teknaaf. No exportation of rice to Calcutta.

Noakholly, 15th September 1877.—Prices of food-grains are about the same as reported last week. Coarse rice is about 13 or 14 seers a rupee in the mainland markets, which are fairly supplied in the north of the district. Prices continue higher in the islands, viz the south. There is practically no exportation, though a little has been going from Bamni to Chittagong.

Tipperah, 14th September 1877.—Prices of rice vary from Rs. 2-9 to Rs. 3-4 in the various marts of the district. The large amount of exports keeps prices high. Stocks in hand, roughly calculated, may be 15 lakhs.

Hill Tipperah, 13th September 1877.—The markets continue to be well supplied. Rice is in some places imported from the adjoining districts, but to a small extent. The *aus*, now being gathered, will afford ample local supplies. Prices are almost stationary.

Patna, 15th September 1877.—Prices have risen at Barh owing to purchases for export, but easier elsewhere, especially in Behar.

Gya, 15th September 1877.—In the Sudder Bazar the imports were—rice, 2nd quality, 40 maunds, rice, 3rd quality, 879½ maunds, common rice 45 maunds, wheat 160½ maunds, barley 13 maunds, gram 89 maunds, &c; the exports consisted of 342 maunds of rice, 3rd quality, to Patna. From Nowadah sub-division only 25 maunds were exported to Sheikhpoura, and from Aurungabad 850 maunds to Shahabad and Patna. The imports in the former sub-division amounted to 157½ maunds, and in the latter *nil*. No information received from the other sub-divisions.

Shahabad, 15th September 1877.—Prices have fallen everywhere.

Mozufferpore, 16th September 1877.—Prices have risen during the past fortnight. Small exportations continue to be made.

Sarun, 15th September 1877.—The imports during the week amounted to 9,125, the exports to 1,500, and the local consumption to 15,545 maunds. The stocks in hand amounted to 28,494 maunds. The imports were from Shahabad, Patna, and Fyzabad. Exports are almost at a standstill. The grain dealers are purposely holding back stocks in some places. The prices are—wheat 14½ seers, barley 19½, best rice 9½, common rice 11½, gram 20½, paddy 20½ seers per rupee.

Chumparun, 15th September 1877.—Prices have fallen in Motihari, but generally risen slightly. No exports.

Monghyr, 15th September 1877.—The stock of food-grains for sale at the different marts during the week amounted to—rice, 14,158 maunds; dhan, 8,707 maunds; wheat, 38,008 maunds; gram, 62,353 maunds, &c.

Bhagulpore, 16th September 1877.—Trade quiet. Imports from the interior to sudder entirely stopped by the flooding of roads.

Purneah, 15th September 1877.—The late rain has been most beneficial to the crops, and has allayed the fears of scarcity which had begun to be expressed in some quarters. Many of the people who were last week hoarding their stocks have now brought them out, and though the prices are still high, owing to demand elsewhere, they will continue to fall. The mahajuns have not been exporting largely.

Maldah, 15th September 1877.—Prices are still rising; average price of coarse rice is 15½ seers per rupee against 16½ seers last week. No other change.

Sonthal Pergunnahs, 16th September 1877.—The supply of food-grains in the several marts of the Deoghur sub-division was as follows:—Paddy 24 maunds, wheat 32 maunds, common rice 661 maunds, best rice 42 maunds, Indian-corn 7 maunds, and gram 30 maunds. 302 maunds of rice were exported to Calcutta, and 100 maunds to Monghyr. The prices were—common rice Rs. 2-7 to Rs. 2-14, and wheat Rs. 2-6 to Rs. 3 per maund.

Cuttack, 15th September 1877.—From all sides the report is that there are ample stocks till the next crops come in. Export is, however, going on briskly, and it is rumoured that very large advances have been given by some of the exporting merchants for the ripening crop. From Jajpore it is reported that there is at least sufficient rice in store for the consumption of the population for the next six months. Now that the Baitarni is in flood, there is export to Calcutta *via* Chandballi, and the rise in price from 16 to 14 seers is attributable to that cause. In those parts of Kendrapara where coarse rice was 22 Cuttack seers per rupee the week before last, it is now 16 seers only. The reason is the steady purchase of rice for export. It has, however, been ascertained that there are ample stocks to carry the people on till the saradh harvest, after allowing a liberal margin for export. The actual export at False Point during the week has been 1,838 maunds only.

Pooree, 13th September 1877.—Rice is obtainable in all parts of the district, but the price in the city is very dear. The export to Madras is brisk *via* the Ganjam road, the Chilka, and the Bay. Prices vary from 10½ to 18½ seers the rupee.

Balasore, 14th September 1877.—During the past week the export has consisted of 12,986 maunds of rice and 1,112 maunds of paddy from Chandbally to Madras, 2,404 maunds of rice to Calcutta, besides a small export by land towards Contai. Prices have remained almost stationary. Cleaned rice sells at Balasore for Rs. 2-6 6, and in Chandbally for Rs. 2-7. Stocks held for export at Balasore amount to 81,300 maunds, and in Chandbally to 64,893 maunds.

Hazareebagh, 14th September 1877.—Markets are well supplied. The late rain has caused a slight fall in the prices of wheat; gram and common rice are slightly dearer than last week. Makai continues to come freely into the market, and is selling at a low rate.

Lohardugga, 14th September 1877.—Bazars well supplied. Prices lower at head-quarters, and have not changed at Palamow.

Singbhoom, 14th September 1877.—The supply of food-grains continues plentiful. No changes in their prices. Exportation nil.

Munbhoom, the 15th September 1877.—The heavy rain in the early part of the week interfered with the movement of grain in the district. Along the bridged roads exportation has gone on as before. The supply of food grain continues generally good. Prices will be somewhat abnormal, owing partly to export and partly to the blight in the rice.

A. MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 15th September 1877.

No.	District. and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
BURDWAN DIV.	1 Burdwan, Sept. 15 '77	1.55	Rainfall at Cutwa has been 5.79 inches, at Bood-Bood 4.89, at Raneegunge 7.22 and at Jehanabad 1.81. Crops are doing very well. <i>Aus</i> paddy and jute are being cut. Some injury has been done by floods near the Dwarakesur river, Fever is prevalent.
	2 Bankura, " " "	9.14	Very heavy rain fell during the early part of the week. The weather has been fine since the 12th instant. The crops continue to promise well. Little or no damage was done by the heavy rain, although the rivers rose to an almost unprecedented height.
	3 Beerbhoom, " 15 "	8.76	Very heavy rain during the week, and the district can now very well do without more for the present. Crops are doing very well. The rice is as forward as it ought to be, and a good average harvest may now be fairly counted on.
	4 Midnapore, " 15 "	.76	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of the crops on the whole are very fair. Fever is generally prevalent, threatening a return of the epidemic.
	5 Hooghly, " 15 "	4.04	Weather—cloudy, with copious rain on the night of the 11th instant. About one-half of the early rice crop has been already harvested, and the estimated outturn is 14 annas. Jute and <i>sun</i> are being reaped. Late rice and all other crops on the ground are doing well. The rain of the 11th has been very beneficial. Public health is normal.
	Howrah, " 15 "	5.03	Very heavy rain on the 10th instant; fair rain till the 12th; since then beneficial sunshine. Prospects of the crops continue good.
<i>Central Districts.</i>			
PRESDENT DIV.	6 24-Pergunnahs, Sept. 15 '77	6.36	Rain with high wind during a greater part of the week. Harvesting of <i>aus</i> is going on, and prospects of <i>aman</i> are favorable. Crops on the low lands are said to have been somewhat injured by the heavy fall of rain, but the injury is not great; crops on the high lands, on the other hand, have been benefited. Public health is generally good.
	7 Nuddea, " 15 "	1.08	There has been a good deal of rain accompanied by wind in some parts. The weather is now clear and settled. Early rice has almost all been gathered satisfactorily. The rain which has fallen has been very advantageous to late rice, Chilies, sugarcane, and <i>arhar</i> , are promising. The rivers have risen much during the last few days.
	8 Jessore, " 15 "	5.33	Weather—wet and cloudy during the first part of the week; at present hot. Rain fell on five days at the Sudder Station. It was very heavy on the night of the 11th instant. The 14th and 15th were bright sunny days. Bagerhat had 6.80, Narail 6.97, and Khoulna 9.47. <i>Aus</i> has been cut in the greater part of the district. Prospects of <i>aman</i> are good. It has been benefited by the late rain.
	9 Moorshedabad, " 15 "	6.27	Weather—seasonable. 8.87 inches of rain registered at Jungypore and 8.06 inches at Lalbagh. The heavy rain which fell during the week has greatly benefited the <i>aman</i> crop, but some damage to the <i>khadoi</i> is reported from Jungypore. Prospects continue favourable.
RAJSHAHY AND COCHIN BEAR DIV.	10 Dinagore, " 14 "	13.01	Heavy and almost incessant rain during the week; 11.72 inches registered at Roygunge up to 12th instant. State and prospects of the winter crop are much improved. <i>Khadoi</i> is being harvested, and is estimated to be a fourteen-anna crop.
	11 Rajshahy, " 15 "	5.15	There has been heavy rain all over the district, which has done much good to the winter rice crop, and has in a great measure compensated for the absence of the inundation water. The <i>aus</i> harvest is nearly over; the yield has been an average one. Jute is still being cut. The Ganges is rising.
	12 Bangpore, " 14 "	13.32	Weather—very cool. Rainfall at Gaibanda 7.97 inches and at Kurigram 6.88. Since the 8th instant the rain has been accompanied by a high wind. Up to the morning of the 12th it blew steadily from the north-east with occasional gusts of violence. About the middle of the day there was a lull, but in the evening it commenced again with redoubled violence. On the afternoon of the 13th there was a perfect calm which was followed in an hour by a strong westerly wind. About 5 P.M. there was again a dead calm for about half an hour, after which a strong northerly wind began to blow; then it changed gradually to north-east, and at about 6 P.M. it blew in a most peculiar manner coming from the north-east and blowing into a twist towards the east and south; then it became calm at 6.30 P.M., and has been so since, with two showers of rain on the morning of the 14th. The heavy rain was much wanted for the <i>aman</i> crop and has been of great service to the country, but some fine weather is now required. It is reported from the Kurigram sub-division that 8.5 inches of rain have fallen during the week, and the prospects of the <i>aman</i> crop are thought to have now been assured; that in any case an average crop is pretty certain; that with some rain at the right time next month there will be an excellent crop; and that the <i>aus</i> and jute crops having both been good, the year bids fair to be a very prosperous one for the ryots there. Small-pox is reported in thana Harobari, but no fatal cases have occurred; otherwise the public health is fair.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(Continued.)			
Central Districts.			
RAJSHAHY AND COOCH BEHAR DIVN.	13 Bogra, Sept 15 '77	3.83	Weather—cloudy and rainy during most part of the week. On the 12th instant a strong gale accompanied by rain passed over the station damaging some houses, trees, &c. <i>Amra</i> and other standing crops are doing well. The rain that has fallen during the week has much improved the condition of these crops. It is reported from Panchibibee police station that some of the low land <i>amra</i> in its jurisdiction has been flooded, and that <i>arkhar</i> also is more or less being damaged by the rain. Fever is not quite so prevalent as last week.
	14 Pubna, „ 15 „	7.24	Weather—favourable; cloudy and cool. Heavy rain on six days during the week. The rivers have swollen a little, but are still low for the time of year. <i>Amra</i> is expected to derive much benefit from their rise. <i>Amra</i> has been completely reaped. Jute is partially cut. The outturn of both crops is anticipated 12 annas. Fever is still prevalent.
	15 Darjeeling, „ 14 „	8.34	There has been a heavy fall of rain during the week, and there are signs of more. The rain has been of great benefit to the <i>haimanti</i> rice, which will probably now give a fair yield.
	16 Jalpigoree, „ 15 „	5.59	Weather—still cool. A violent east wind prevailed during the week, which is unseasonable and has proved unhealthy. Rainfall at Alipore 6.21 inches. The recent rain has proved too late to influence the outturn of <i>bhadoi</i> . Final reports show that an eight to ten-anna crop has been reaped throughout the district. In Boda alone the outturn is rather less. The transplanted <i>haimanti</i> paddy looks fresh and healthy; the rainfall was in time to save this crop. It is too soon to estimate the outturn, but about twelve annas of the land usually cultivated have been sown with <i>haimanti</i> . <i>Til</i> and <i>kalai</i> are flourishing, and jute shows a fair outturn.
Dacca Divn.	Cooch Behar, „ 18 „	16.05	Weather cloudy, rainy, and cool with a very unpleasant east wind. Mekligunge had 17.81, Mathabhangra 14.89, and Dinbatta 18.91. The copious rainfall of the week has improved the prospects of <i>haimanti dhara</i> . The seedlings transplanted before are already looking better, and the transplanting which remained to be done is being vigorously pushed forward. Jute is being cut, and there will now be no want of water for steeping them in. The tobacco seedlings on the ground will probably be spoilt, but there is time for sowing seeds again. A break in the rains is now desirable. Public health is reported to be good.
	Eastern Districts.		
	17 Dacca, Sept 15 '77	6.95	Rain every day up to 13th instant. It was very heavy on the 12th and 13th, 4.95 inches registered at Manickgunge, and 11.96 inches (up to 13th) at Moon-sheegunge. The week has been favourable for the rice crop. The rivers have slightly risen (partly owing to high wind), and the heavy rain has given moisture to plants which were suffering. The prospects are better than they were last week.
	18 Farreedpore, „ 15 „	3.20	There was heavy rain during the greater part of the week. Madaripore had 7.72 inches. The last two days have been dry, and the weather is becoming hot again. The rivers have again begun to rise, though the water is not yet as high as it was before the fall. The rise in the rivers and the rainfall have been of some benefit to the rice, but under no circumstances can a full crop be expected; and unless the rise continues, and rain falls abundantly, the outturn will be very deficient. Jute and sugarcane are reported to be good.
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	19 Backergunge, „ 18 „	6.75	Weather—windy with copious rain everywhere. Prospects of the crops are good. Transplantation of <i>amra</i> is proceeding vigorously, and the area of land left uncultivated in the wave-stricken tracts will not probably be considerable. The district is healthier than it ever has been this year. Save in two thanas, the cattle are healthy.
	20 Mymensingh, „ 14 „	9.78	Weather—rainy. No change about the crops since last report. The outturn of <i>amra</i> rice has not been so good as was expected; that of jute has been exceptionally good.
	21 Tipperah, „ 14 „	10.54	Weather—very rainy throughout the week. 3.69 inches registered at Brahmunbariah. Prospects of the winter rice crop are good.
	22 Chittagong, „ 18 „	12.15	Very heavy rain. On the morning of the 12th instant a whirlwind passed through the stations unroofing houses and blowing men about. The last 18 hours have been fair and sunny. <i>Amra</i> is nearly all reaped. <i>Amra</i> is being transplanted. Heavy rains may have done some injury which is not yet known.
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	23 Noakhally, „ 18 „	11.17	incessant rain during the week accompanied by strong wind. The reaping of early rice and transplantation of <i>amra</i> crop still continue. The late rain has done much good to the <i>amra</i> cultivation. Public health is fair.
	24 Chittagong Hill Tracts „ „ „	.....	Return not received.
	Hill Tipperah, „ 18 „	5.50	Heavy rain since last report. The rivers have risen and flooded the low lands on their banks. Reports from Kailashur and Odoypore state that floods have caused much damage in the northern and southern parts of the district. More damage is likely to be caused by the rain which has since fallen. <i>Amra</i> is being harvested, but the operation is impeded by the floods. The rice crop in the hills will be shortly out. Cotton and <i>til</i> are promising.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadler Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR.			
PATNA DIVISION.	25 Patna, Sept. 15 '77	1.29	Weather—hot with west wind during the last three days. Rainfall at Barrh 2.67, at Behar 6.34, and at Dinapore only .35. In the Behar sub-division plenty of rain has fallen and the small rivers have flooded the country. Prospects of both <i>khurreef</i> and <i>bhadoi</i> crops are good. There have been less rain and flood in Barrh, but <i>khurreef</i> and <i>bhadoi</i> prospects are fair. In the Sadler and Dinapore sub-divisions the rice crop on the high lands is lost, and they are now being ploughed for <i>rubbee</i> . More rain is wanted for the rice on the low lands. <i>Bhadoi</i> crop is good. Canal water is being given where possible. Health is good.
	26 Gya, „ 15 „	8.36	Weather—clear since the 11th and moderately cool. Maximum thermometer in the shade 93° F. Rainfall at Nowada 7.67, at Aurungabad 1.72. The Jehanabad officer has omitted to give figures, but says “more rain is wanted for <i>dhann</i> crops.” A good outturn of <i>bhadoi</i> crops in that sub-division is expected. The heavy rain when it has fallen has done great good. More is wanted in Aurungabad. The <i>bhadoi</i> crops are being cut, and ploughing is going on for <i>rubbee</i> sowings.
	27 Shahabad, „ 15 „	1.25	Weather—clear and hot: west wind blowing and no further prospects of rain at present. Rain at Samseram has been 5.17, at Buxar 1.47, and at Bhambhooh 4.2. It has been extremely beneficial everywhere, and has quite changed the aspect of affairs. The dying crops have been restored to life, except those already withered on high lands. Transplantation is being effected where want of water had prevented it before. Water is being largely distributed from canals, chiefly in the eastern part of the district.
	28 Durbhunga, „ 15 „	1.88	There has been rain throughout the district during the week, but in the Madhobani sub-division the fall was heavier than elsewhere, 10.5 inches having fallen at the sub-divisional head-quarters. The rain has been of much service in Tajpore, but more is still wanted for the rice crop there. The <i>bhadoi</i> crop throughout the district will probably not exceed two-thirds of an average crop. Prospects of winter rice in the Durbhunga and Madhobani sub-divisions continue very favourable.
	29 Mozafferpore, „ 15 „	.40	Weather—cool and cloudy during the greater part of the week, but now hot and clear. Rainfall at Hajepore has been .77 and at Seetampurhee .40. The weather has been very favourable for <i>bhadoi</i> crops. Those sown early are being reaped, and the late sown crops are coming on well. Rice crop has been much improved by the rain of the 6th instant, and is now in fair condition, but wants more rain.
	30 Sarun, „ 15 „	.28	Weather—hot and dry. The sky is constantly overcast, but nothing comes of it. .17 of rain at Sewan. State and prospects of <i>bhadoi</i> are not good. The harvest has commenced and the produce is very partial. Heavy rain is wanted, for the rice, which at best will be but a small crop. It is to be hoped that, as last year, after a still drier September the weather may break up at the equinox.
BHAUGURONG DIV.	31 Champaran, „ 15 „	.48	Weather—rainy and damp in the early part of the week; hot and sultry towards the close. From the east and north-east it is reported that no rain has fallen, and that both the <i>bhadoi</i> and <i>aghani</i> crops are in a bad way. In the north-west (except across the Gunduck to the west) there has been generally fair rain and the prospects are improving. In the British sub-division there has been good rain, which has much benefited the <i>wakai</i> crop. From the south-east abundant rain and good prospects are reported. A good deal more rain is still wanted. Cholera is decreasing.
	32 Monghyr, „ 15 „	6.61	Heavy rain alternating with hot weather. 6.06 inches registered at Begumra and 7.83 inches at Jamal. Crops may be considered for the present safe. Rice crop has been everywhere planted out.
	33 Bhagulpore, „ 15 „	8.19	Heavy and continuous rain from 8th to 12th instant. The rain has been general. Every rice field is flooded. The rivers are over their banks, and all store places for water filled. A bumper crop is almost certain now.
	34 Purneah, „ 15 „	18.97	Heavy rain during the first part of the week. 14.83 inches registered at Kisen-gunge. Weather now clear and hot. The heavy rain has been of immense benefit in every way. Much of the transplanted rice will be saved. The winter crop sown broadcast should be very good. It is reported that the heavy floods which caused so much damage in July in Dhurghumpore left a large deposit of silt, which will enable the ryots to sow an unusually large acreage in <i>rubbee</i> .
	35 Maidah, „ 15 „	10.23	Copious rain till the morning of the 13th instant. State and prospects of the crops are quite satisfactory. Much fever about Bolahat, and a special native doctor has been sent out with medicines.
	36 Bonthal Perghe, „ 15 „	9.73	One great rain cloud passed over the district and kept rainy for about a week, from 7th to 14th instant. 8.89 inches fell at Deoghur, 7.81 inches at Godda, and 14.4 inches at Rajmahal. Now the weather is bright and hot. All prospects are as good as possible. Fields as well as tanks are all full of water. Two more good falls of rain well placed will give a bumper season.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sodder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIV.	37 Cuttack, Sept 15 '77	1.85	Weather—seasonable. Rain and sunshine alternating. Heavy rain and very high winds on the coast. The reports of the crops are excellent. <i>Beali</i> is half gathered. <i>Sarad</i> is in most favorable condition, especially where irrigation is available. Cholera is frequent and persistent in the town. Cattle disease here and there in the district.
	38 Poores, „ 13 „	1.44	Weather—hot and occasionally cloudy. Rainfall at Khoordah 3.71 inches. The rain has been general, and weeding and transplanting are going on on low lands. The high lands which were not flooded have begun to suffer from want of sufficient rain. Cattle disease has appeared.
	39 Balasore, „ 14 „	3.73	There has been abundance of rain, and the winter crop promises well. The people are busy weeding it. Cholera has ceased. Cattle plague reported from several places.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
South-West Frontier Agency.			
40	Hazareebagh, Sept. 14 '77	3.93	Rain commenced on the 7th and continued with breaks till the 11th. Prospects of the crops have much improved by the rain, which has fallen throughout the district but unequally, 9.17 inches being registered at Pachumba between the 6th and 12th. Millet is being reaped.
41	Lohardugga, „ 15 „	3.87	In the head-quarters sub-division the weather has been seasonable, and the prospects of the crops and public health are good. The sub-divisional officer of Palamow reported on the 11th instant that a week of seasonable weather had come at last during which 10.10 inches of rain had fallen at Daltongunge, and the fall was believed to be very general, as the rivers had been in full flood for four days. The <i>bhadoi</i> crop is now secure, and should be a fair average one. The transplanted <i>khurree</i> had been saved, and the transplanting remaining will now be completed, but the delay will cause the yield to be half the average.
42	Singbhoon, „ 14 „	4.01	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of the crops continue favourable. Highland paddy, which is being reaped, is reported to be very good. The district is healthy.
43	Manbhoon, „ 15 „	Not given.	Heavy rain in the early part of the week; weather fair for the last few days. Prospects of the crops are pretty favourable. Towards the centre of the district the blight of <i>khori</i> will affect the outturn of rice. From the south it is reported that a worm at the root of the crop has appeared. The heavy rain has damaged the <i>biri kalai</i> to some extent.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 18th September 1877.A. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																							
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULBUSH MILLST— CUMBOO, BAFRA.											
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.						
BENGAL.																									
Western Districts.																									
1	Bardwan	13 0	13 4	17 0	30 0	30 0	14 8	13 8	12 8	23 0	18 12	18 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Bankoora	13 12	13 12	21 0	24 0	20 0	23 0	15 0	15 0	24 0	17 0	17 8	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Beerbhoom	13 8	13 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	...	12 4	13 0	20 0	14 0	14 8	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Midnapore.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Hoochly.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Howrah	12 8	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	11 8	11 8	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Districts.																									
7	Calcutta	12 0	14 0	18 0	23 0	23 0	30 0	8 0	8 8	9 0	12 0	11 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	24-Pergunnahs	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	8 0	9 4	9 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Nudda	13 5 1/2	13 5 1/2	13 6	32 0	32 0	35 8	9 12	10 10	16 13 1/2	10 10	12 5	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Jessore	13 0	12 12	17 12	...	...	32 4	8 0	9 0	17 0	13 0	12 12	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Moorshedabad.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Dinapore	13 0	13 8	19 4	36 0	12 1/2	28 0	16 12	15 14	20 0	19 8	19 3	28 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Rajahmbo	14 4	16 8	20 0	40 0	24 0	30 0	9 12	9 0	18 0	14 4	14 4	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Rungpore	15 0	15 0	20 0	...	...	...	14 12	14 12	12 12 1/2	15 12	16 8	23 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Bogra	12 6	12 6	23 8	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	18 0	15 12	16 8	24 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Pubna	15 0	15 0	26 4	...	...	...	8 0	10 0	13 8	18 1/2	15 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Darjeeling.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Jalpigoree	11 5	11 8	12 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 8	12 0	14 0	15 1	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Districts.																									
19	Dacca	10 0	12 4	16 8	35 8	40 0	40 0	10 0	12 4	20 0	12 4	14 8	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Furzedpore.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	11 0	18 0	11 0	14 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Mymensingh	9 8	10 8	12 0	...	...	...	11 12	12 0	20 0	13 0	13 4	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Returns not received.

- A In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12-4 to 13-8 seers, barley 32 to 40 seers, best rice 10-8 to 12 seers, common rice 11-8 to 15-12 seers, and gram 18-4 to 18 seers.
- B In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 14-4 seers, barley 20 to 27 seers, best rice 12 to 18 seers, common rice 12 to 20 seers, maize 24 to 32 seers, and gram 14 to 18 seers.
- C In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 20 seers, best rice 12 to 14-8 seers, common rice 12-8 to 16-8 seers, and gram 16 to 26 seers.
- D In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 12-12 seers, barley 20 to 22-12 seers, best rice 8-8 to 6-12 seers, common rice 4 to 12 seers, and gram 18-4 to 14-4 seers.
- E In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat (at Bagirhat) 8 seers, best rice 8-8 to 12 seers, common rice 11 to 15 seers, and gram (at Jhingargatcha) 18-4 seers.

Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 15th September 1877.

THE BEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

GRASS MILLETS— CHOLAM, JOWAR.			LENER MILLETS— RAGI OR MURWA AND CHENNA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
BENGAL.																		BENGAL.
Western Districts.																		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
...	15 0	16 8	26 0	140 0	140 0	170 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Burdwan.
...	35 0	35 0	31 0	15 0	15 0	21 0	400 0	400 0	400 0	8 8	8 8	8 12	Bankoora.
...	19 8	19 0	23 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 4	8 4	Beerbhoom.
Midnapore.*																		
Hooghly.*																		
...	14 0	16 0	23 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	9 4	Howrah.
Central Districts.																		
24 0	24 0	24 8	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	24 0	11 8	18 8	25 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta.
...	14 4	15 4	21 0	85 0	90 0	90 0	8 12	8 0	9 0	21-Pergunnahs.
...	17 4	17 4	30 8	90 0	90 0	100 0	8 6	8 6	9 24	Nuddon.
...	18 0	18 8	26 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore.
Moorshedabad.*																		
...	16 0	15 14	19 4	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Dinapore.
...	30 0	22 8	31 0	340 0	340 0	340 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Rajahmhye.
...	15 0	15 0	19 2	107 0	107 0	107 0	8 1	8 1	7 8	Rungpore.
...	15 0	15 0	24 12	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 4	8 10	8 0	Bogra.
...	16 0	18 12	30 0	200 0	300 0	300 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Fubus.
Darjeeling.*																		
...	11 8	11 8	18 0	91 6	91 3	180 0	7 5	7 4	7 1	Julpigoree.
Eastern Districts.																		
...	12 4	14 8	22 8	80 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	8 14	Dacca.
Furroadpora.*																		
...	16 0	16 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Backergunge.
...	11 8	13 4	20 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 6	Mymensingh.

F. In Borgunge the prices are as follow :—Wheat 18 seers, best rice 16 seers, common rice 20 seers, and gram 20 seers.

G. In Nattore the prices are :—Wheat 18-12 seers, best rice 9-12 seers, common rice 13-8 seers, and gram 14-4 seers.

H. In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat, 18 to 30 seers, best rice 15 to 18 seers, common rice 20 to 25 seers, and gram (at Gaibanda) 16 seers.

I. In Berajunge the prices are as follow :—Wheat 20 seers, best rice 8-8 seers, common rice 13 seers, and gram 16 seers.

J. In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat (at Boda) 10 seers, best rice 6 to 12-5 seers, common rice 12-3 to 20-3 seers, and gram 10 to 13-3 seers.

K. In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 9 to 11-16 seers, common rice 10 to 16 seers, and gram 11-14 to 18 seers.

L. In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 9-9 to 10 seers, common rice 11 to 13-3 seers, and gram 12 to 13 seers.

M. In the interior the prices are as follow :—Wheat 15 to 16 seers, best rice 9 to 17 seers, common rice 13 to 23-8 seers, and gram 12 to 16 seers.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

Number.		DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY														
			WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			SOLRUSH MILLET— CUMBOO, BAJRA.		
			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
Eastern Districts—(Contd.)																	
31	Chittagong*	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
32	Noakholly*																
33	Tipperah	10 0	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	...	...	...
34	Chittagong Hill Tracts*																
	Hill Tipperah*																
BEHAR.																	
35	Patna	10 8	N	...	22 0	...	...	10 0	...	...	13 0	...	...	...	...	...
36	Gya	19 0	10 0	18 8	25 0	29 0	24 8	11 0	11 0	10 8	14 8	10 0	17 12	...	...	...
37	Shahabad	17 0	16 0	22 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	11 8	12 8	18 0	18 8	14 8	19 0	...	...	...
38	Darbhanga*	P															
39	Monafforpore	14 0	17 0	20 0	22 8	27 8	30 0	9 0	10 0	13 0	12 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...
40	Sarun	13 8	14 8	21 4	21 0	22 0	30 0	8 0	10 0	10 8	12 8	13 8	19 0	...	...	...
41	Chumparn*																
39	Monghyr	16 8	16 8	23 1	29 4	30 4	31 5	8 4	8 4	13 0	11 10	11 5	17 8	...	...	...
38	Bhagulpore	13 11	14 13	21 7	30 4	30 5	30 13	10 3	12 0	15 2	19 10	13 14	17 11	...	...	...
34	Purneah	16 0	18 0	22 0	...	...	...	13 0	15 0	13 0	17 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...
35	Malda	15 0	16 8	23 0	33 0	40 0	45 0	11 0	16 0	23 0	14 8	16 8	34 0	28 0	30 0	32 0	
36	Southal Pergunnah*	13 8	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	16 0	14 8	15 0	20 0	...	...	32 0
ORISSA.																	
37	Cuttack*																
38	Poorce*																
39	Balasore	12 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	11 0	13 0	21 0	14 0	15 0	32 0	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPORE.																	
South-Western Frontier Agency.																	
40	Hasarabagh	17 0	17 0	15 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	12 0	10 8	17 0	21 0	...	...	...
41	Lohardugga	18 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	...	...	...
42	Singbhoon	30 0	30 8	38 0	40 0	40 0	33 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	35 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	...
43	Masbhoon	15 0	15 0	15 0	30 0	...	30 0	16 0	10 0	16 0	31 0	30 0	24 0	...	...	...

Wholesale prices in the undermentioned Marts

MARTS.

		12 8	18 14	10 10	17 8	17 8	25 0	28 0	30 0	35 0	7 10	8 7	10 0	12 7	14 8	14 8	18 0
1	Calcutta	{ 12 8 to 18 14 }	...	...	24 2	...	...	...	...	...	{ 7 10 to 8 7 }	...	...	...	{ 8 0 to 11 7 }	...	...
2	Dacca	...	...	...	37 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Narsingunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Patna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Because not received.

N In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 21-1/2 seers, barley 32 to 35 seers, common rice 16 to 16-8 seers, lesser millets (at ... owada) 30 seers, and gram 25 to 30 seers.

O In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 14 to 17-8 seers, barley 22 to 26 seers, best rice 11 seers, common rice 13 to 15-8 seers, maize (at Bameram) 24 seers, and gram 24 seers.

P In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15-8 to 25 seers, barley 23-8 to 40 seers, best rice 10 to 12-8 seers, common rice 11 to 20 seers, lesser millets 21 to 35 seers, maize 17 to 30 seers, and gram 19 to 40 seers.

Q In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 17 to 25 seers, best rice 13-4 to 20 seers, common rice 15 to 21 seers, and gram 20 to 25 seers.

Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 15th September 1877.—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAH.

GRASS MILLET— CHOLU, JOWAR.			LARGER MILLETS— RAGI OR MURWA AND CHENNA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM.			KINNOW.			SALT			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
...	Chittagong.*
...	Noakholly.*
...	13 8	13 8	19 0	...	...	...	0 0	9 0	8 12	Tipperah.
...	Chittagong Hill Tracts.*
...	Hill Tipperah.*
...	BEHAR.
...	27 8	...	...	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Patna.
...	...	33 0	...	...	32 0	30 0	...	30 0	24 8	26 0	32 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gya.
...	...	29 0	24 0	...	...	23 0	20 0	31 0	18 0	33 0	30 0	140 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	8 0	8 4	Shahabad.
...	Darbhanga.*
...	22 8	25 0	35 0	20 0	21 0	25 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 0	7 8	7 12	Muzafferpore.
...	29 0	24 0	33 0	20 0	...	32 0	20 0	23 0	30 0	180 0	160 0	180 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Saran.
...	Chumparan.*
...	30 4	23 3	43 0	23 0	18 8	33 6	136 0	147 0	147 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Monghyr.
...	22 11	31 9	37 14	17 11	20 13	99 0	132 8	26 9	167 13	8 13	8 13	8 13	Bhagulpore.
...	14 0	18 0	...	...	28 0	180 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Purneah.
...	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	180 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...
...	30 0	40 0	50 0	16 0	30 0	35 0	130 0	180 0	130 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Majdah.
...	32 0	22 4	20 0	19 0	200 0	300 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Parghs.
...	ORISSA.
...	Cuttack.*
...	Poores.*
...	110 8	10 8	13 0	90 0	110 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Balasore.
...	CHOTA NAGPORE.
...	South-Western Frontier Agency.
...	34 0	25 9	26 0	36 0	...	...	23 0	24 0	15 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Hazareebagh.
...	36 0	30 0	50 0	...	...	...	...	23 0	14 0	160 0	180 0	180 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	Lohardugga.
...	23 0	28 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 8	6 8	Singbhoom.
...	64 0	...	64 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	180 0	180 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Manbhoom.

for the Fortnight ending 15th September 1877.

MARTS.																	
27 0	...	...	...	...	...	27 18	...	{ 13 5 10 14 3 }	...	...	106 11	...	...	10 0	...	Calcutta.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 12	...	...	106 8	...	...	8 11	...	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	...	...	106 8	...	...	8 9	...	Narainpura.
...	...	33 0	36 8	26 0	34 0	20 0	22 8	33 0	150 0	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	Patna.

- B In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 18 seers, best rice 13 to 17 seers, common rice 17 to 30 seers, and gram 14 to 21 seers.
- S In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 20 seers, barley 20 to 33 seers, best rice 12 to 19 seers, common rice 14 to 21 seers, maize 26 to 30 seers, and gram 18 to 26 seers.
- T In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 20 seers, barley 24 to 30 seers, best rice (at Chuttra) 12 seers, common rice 16-8 to 18 seers, lower millets 32 to 33 8 seers, Indian-corn 25 to 26 seers, and gram 21 to 30 seers.
- U At Daltonpura, the prices on the 12th instant were:—Wheat 27 seers, best rice 14 seers, common rice 18-8 seers. At Lohardugga the prices on the same date were:—Wheat 28 seers, best rice 25 seers, common rice 30 seers.
- V In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 15 seers, best rice 13 to 30 seers, common rice 15 to 33 seers, Indian-corn (at Benipore) 40 seers, and gram 13 to 17 seers.

Published for general information.

A. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 28th August to 1st Sept. 1877.	Rain from 2nd to 8th Sept. 1877.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1877.		REMARKS.		
					Inches.	Up to date.			
BENGAL.									
	WESTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	1877.				
BURDWAN.	Burdwan	Burdwan	3.69	0.39	40.46	8th Sept.			
		Cutwa	0.65	1.10	57.15	ditto			
		Culina	Nil	0.81	47.99	ditto			
		Bood-Bood	3.44	0.83	41.35	ditto			
		Raiteegunge	4.47	0.87	46.19	ditto			
	Bankoora	Jehanabad	2.98	0.40	67.31	ditto			
		Bankoora	3.60	1.63	41.55	ditto			
	Beerbhoom	Sooree	2.86	1.33	45.03	ditto			
		Hetaimpore	2.68	0.88	44.00	ditto			
		Royপুর	3.10	1.53	42.72	ditto			
	Midnapore	Midnapore	2.28	1.47	41.03	ditto			
		Tumlook	3.26	1.19	40.65	ditto			
		Ghatal	3.39	0.58	56.29	ditto			
		Contai	1.06	2.74	66.60	ditto			
	Hooghly	Hooghly	Dy. Collr.'s Office	3.57	Not recd.	56.98	1st Sept.		
			Exc. Engr.'s Office	1.22	0.32	46.71	8th "		
		Seraimpore	1.48	1.04	47.89	ditto			
Howrah	Howrah	3.44	1.47	54.23	ditto				
	Maheshree	2.68	0.88	48.93	ditto	Not received 8th to 14th July.			
	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.								
24-PARGANNAH.	24-Pargunnahs	Saugor Island	3.10	0.50	64.84	ditto			
		Calcutta	3.18	Not recd.	49.44	1st Sept.			
		Alipore	4.33	1.03	55.02	8th "			
		Jail	4.25	1.12	54.55	ditto			
		Busseerhat	2.15	1.56	51.49	ditto			
		Barasat	2.63	1.45	48.19	ditto			
		Diamond Harbour	2.98	1.48	59.96	ditto			
		Baripore	4.92	1.91	62.11	ditto			
		Sankhira	3.07	1.08	62.07	ditto			
		Barackpore	1.61	1.30	49.58	ditto			
		Dum-Dum	2.80	1.48	48.44	ditto			
		Kishinaghar	3.06	0.13	65.13	ditto			
SUNDER.	Sunder	Pongone	2.19	1.05	68.37	ditto			
		Meherpore	0.81	0.93	67.44	ditto			
		Choudanga	0.86	1.35	66.98	ditto			
		Koodites	0.87	1.25	60.19	ditto			
		Ranaghat	1.00	1.17	59.11	ditto			
		Jessore	3.64	1.06	57.02	ditto			
		Narail	2.99	1.89	58.00	ditto			
		Khoulina	4.37	1.97	59.98	ditto			
		Jhenida	1.76	1.68	69.17	ditto			
		Bagirhat	3.75	1.10	68.17	ditto			
MOORSHEDABAD.	Moorshedabad	Magoorah	2.38	1.07	72.59	ditto			
		Berhampore	0.44	1.07	52.61	ditto			
		Humppore Hant	0.44	1.96	47.25	ditto			
		Lalbagh	0.71	0.41	56.41	ditto			
		Jungpore	0.98	0.90	38.91	ditto			
		Azingunge	0.38	0.74	48.17	ditto			
		Lallgolla	0.80	0.68	41.10	ditto			
		Kandee	1.58	1.05	50.85	ditto			
		DINAPORE.	Dinapore	Dinapore	0.16	3.69	50.73	ditto	
				Raigunge	0.18	1.51	45.15	ditto	
Maldah	0.77			3.54	48.10	ditto			
Chanchal	0.45			3.07	43.09	ditto			
Banlesh	1.24			0.50	63.39	ditto			
RAJSHAHY.	Rajshahy	Natore	1.91	1.98	65.97	ditto			
		Rungpore	0.58	1.51	65.90	ditto			
		Rhabanigunge	0.66	1.62	44.63	ditto			
		Karigram	3.17	3.16	60.40	ditto			
		Bagdogra	Not recorded.		24.08	2nd June			
BOGRA.	Bogra	Bogra	0.56	0.67	56.54	8th Sept.			
		Bherpore	0.77	0.54	61.51	ditto			
		Nowkhilla	0.64	0.17	54.76	ditto			
		Panchabibi	0.54	1.29	41.51	ditto			
		Halulya	Nil	Not recd.	48.17	1st Sept.			
PABNA.	Pabna	Pabna	1.24	3.28	81.19	8th "			
		Seraingunge	0.10	0.70	63.09	ditto			
DARJEELING.	Darjeeling	Telegraph Office	1.53	6.76	82.18	ditto			
		Hospital	1.21	7.00	81.71	ditto			
JALPIGORE.	Jalpigore	Jalpigore	0.59	10.53	75.40	ditto			
		B-dah	0.39	13.65	75.58	ditto			
		Kufa—Civil-Surgeon's Office	0.21	11.96	164.61	ditto			
		Tialya	0.64	5.08	73.81	ditto			
COOCH BEHAR.	Cooch Behar Tributary States.	Cooch Behar	0.04	3.24	75.73	ditto			

DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 30th August to 1st Sept. 1877.	Rain from 2nd to 8th Sept. 1877.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1877.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL—(Continued.)							
Dacca.	EASTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	1877.		
	Dacca	Dacca... { Telegraph Office... ..	0.77	1.30	73.35	8th Sept.	From 4th February.
		Dacca... { Hospital	1.37	1.40	75.62	ditto	
		Moonsheegunge	2.20	0.55	107.20	ditto	
		Manickgunge	1.45	2.27	73.05	ditto	
	Furzedpore	Furzedpore	1.97	Not recd.	85.95	1st Sept.	
		Goshnoda	1.12	ditto	73.45	ditto	
		Madaripore	4.83	ditto	78.54	ditto	
		Backergunge	Burrial	2.40	2.22	77.53		8th Sept.
	Perozepore		4.12	2.00	83.28	ditto	
		Patocakhally	2.93	1.90	87.23	ditto	
		Rhola	4.59	1.04	84.46	ditto	
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	2.16	1.49	89.72	ditto	
		Jamulpore	1.23	1.88	67.55	ditto	
		Atia	0.51	1.12	71.00	ditto	
Kishoregunge		0.90	1.60	75.80	ditto		
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong	Chittagong { Telegraph Office	1.00	6.70	93.00	ditto	
		Chittagong { Jail	2.98	8.02	108.05	ditto	
		Cox's Bazar	2.09	3.43	139.07	ditto	
	Noakholly	Noakholly	1.46	2.46	104.45	ditto	
		Fenny	0.79	6.06	100.74	ditto	
	Tipperah	Comillah	0.87	2.18	84.41	ditto	
		Brakmunkharah	1.02	0.30	74.91	ditto	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamatee Hill	1.40	3.53	102.86	ditto	
	Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah	1.05	0.14	70.33	ditto	
BEHAR.							
PATNA.	Patna	Patna	1.33	0.79	33.89	ditto	
		Behar	1.83	1.10	34.58	ditto	
		Barh	0.52	2.04	29.35	ditto	
		Dinapore ... { Jail	0.75	0.44	15.72	ditto	
		Dinapore ... { Cantonment...	0.57	0.15	17.53	ditto	
	Gya	Gya	1.20	1.03	33.38	ditto	
		Nowadah	1.72	0.20	36.57	ditto	
		Aurangabad	1.43	0.21	25.41	ditto	
	Shahabad	Jehanabad	1.39	0.73	23.17	ditto	
		Arrah	0.86	0.15	21.34	ditto	
Sasaram		1.54	0.10	2.62	ditto		
Buxar		0.58	Not recd.	10.72	1st Sept.		
BHAUGULPORE.	Muzafferpore	Bhubonah	Not recd.	ditto	20.87	25th Aug.	
		Muzafferpore	ditto	ditto	18.83	ditto	
		Hajepore	ditto	ditto	25.04	ditto	
	Durbhanga	Seelampurhoo	ditto	ditto	31.37	ditto	
		Durbhanga	0.70	5.70	43.91	8th Sept.	
		Mudhoobunpre	0.36	4.35	33.78	ditto	
		Tajpore	0.10	0.89	28.19	ditto	
		Sarun	Chupra	1.11	1.58	23.42	ditto
	Sowan		1.90	0.00	24.13	ditto	
	Chumparan	Motiharee	0.08	0.19	25.45	ditto	
Bottiah		Nil	Nil	32.12	ditto		
Segowlio		Nil	0.90	34.31	ditto		
Monghyr	Monghyr	0.23	Not recd.	27.91	1st Sept.		
	Begowserai	0.02	ditto	24.19	ditto		
	Jamocce	0.90	ditto	23.40	ditto		
Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore	0.79	0.90	38.59	8th Sept.		
	Soopool	0.80	4.04	37.83	ditto		
	Muddelpoora	0.10	3.80	38.64	ditto		
	Banka	1.25	2.00	32.38	ditto		
	Sonbursa	0.43	2.12	30.27	ditto		
Purneah	Purneah	0.32	1.32	40.41	ditto		
	Kisengunge	0.27	4.19	41.05	ditto		
	Arrareah	0.63	3.69	44.25	ditto		
Sonthal Pergunnahs	Nya Doomka	3.33	1.76	47.20	ditto		
	Rajmahal	1.20	1.80	38.02	ditto		
	Deoghur	Not recd.	1.22	29.73	ditto		
	Godda	0.87	0.87	33.08	ditto		

DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 26th Aug. to 1st Sept. 1877.	Rain from 2nd to 8th Sept. 1877.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1877.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
ORISSA.	CUTTACK.	Cuttack... { Telegraph Office	6.80	1.80	31.30	26th Sept.	
		Cuttack... { Hospital	1.31	1.52	33.77	ditto	
		Jajpore	2.30	1.00	48.39	ditto	
		Kendrapatah	3.80	1.30	45.80	ditto	
		Jagatsingpore	2.40	1.20	28.05	ditto	
		False Point	4.00	2.65	73.80	ditto	
		Pooree	0.87	1.07	25.51	ditto	
		Khurda	2.46	1.61	36.18	ditto	
		Balasore... { Exe. Engr.'s Office	5.00	1.06	57.49	ditto	
		Balasore... { Collector's Office	4.14	2.61	60.69	ditto	
	Balasore	Bhadrach	2.02	2.12	51.72	ditto	
		Jellapore	3.77	1.43	59.78	ditto	
		Sorah	1.75	5.01	61.82	ditto	
		Chandbally	4.81	1.73	48.25	ditto	
	Cuttack Tributary Mohals	Sumbalpure	0.79	4.00	63.21	ditto	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.						
	Hazareebagh	Hazareebagh... { Jail	2.16	0.92	39.66	ditto	
		Hazareebagh... { Dispensary	1.98	0.89	41.19	ditto	
	Pachamba		2.87	2.56	35.80	ditto	
	Lohardugga	Ranchee	0.23	1.20	53.88	ditto	
		Palamow	2.20	2.10	35.59	ditto	
	Singbhoom	Chyabassa	4.68	1.20	62.44	ditto	
	Manbhoom	Parulia	5.02	0.78	53.09	ditto	
		Goyindpore	2.09	Not recd.	36.35	1st Sept.	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.						
	Sylhet	Sylhet	Nil	2.79	109.62	8th Sept.	
		Sibsagar	0.51	Not recd.	74.39	1st Sept.	
	Sibsagar	Golaghat	0.20	ditto	60.28	ditto	
		Jorhat	1.77	ditto	61.29	ditto	
		Dimpur	0.35	ditto	67.78	ditto	
		Huttie Pootie	0.57	ditto	62.75	ditto	
		Mazongah	0.38	ditto	50.10	ditto	
		Nazira	0.31	ditto	51.95	ditto	
		Suntok	0.75	ditto	62.28	ditto	
		Cherdoo	0.40	ditto	58.12	ditto	
		Akyab	3.80	3.50	121.21	8th Sept.	
	RAJPOOTANA	Alwar	0.60	0.40	1.00	ditto	
		Jaipur	0.03	0.64	7.94	ditto	
		Sambhar	0.20	Nil	6.45	ditto	

CALCUTTA,
The 15th September 1877.

JOHN ELIOT, M.A.,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 9th to 15th September 1877.

STATIONS.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	HYGROMETERS.		Humidity Sat. = 100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
ALIPORE.	Sept. 9th	10	29.698	29.720	80.8	70.0	99	N	68	0.80	P	g, g
		16	29.677	29.599	84.8	81.0	84	N by E	68	.....	P	o, g
	10th	10	29.624	29.616	81.7	78.2	86	N N E	11.3	0.00	P, FK	o, g
		16	29.628	29.550	81.5	77.5	83	N E	12.3	.....	P, FK	o, g
	11th	10	29.632	29.644	82.8	78.0	79	N E	11.3	1.90	K, FK	o
		16	29.565	29.537	77.0	75.8	94	N E	12.8	.....	P, FK	t, l, o, g, p, r
	12th	10	29.764	29.790	78.2	77.0	94	E by N	6.8	3.08	P, FK	o, g, p, c
		16	29.684	29.687	85.0	81.5	85	N E by N	6.7	0.13	FK	c
	13th	10	29.624	29.615	85.8	81.0	80	N E by N	8.0	.....	K, FK,	c
		16	29.740	29.761	86.9	81.0	78	W by S	2.8	.....	C	c
	14th	10	29.817	29.839	87.0	80.0	72	S by W	5.8	.....	K, CK	c
		16	29.732	29.754	82.1	77.7	81	S E	5.7	.....	P	o, g
	15th	10	29.820	29.847	80.0	80.8	78	S W	3.3	0.15	CS, CK	c
		16	29.720	29.741	69.1	80.0	66	S E	3.5	0.07	CS	c
SAUGOR ISLAND.	Sept. 9th	10	29.693	29.704	85	83	91	S S W	20.1	0.80	P, PC	b, o
		16	29.603	29.606	86	81	80	S S W	23.9	.....	P, PC	b, o
	10th	10	29.639	29.646	86	80	70	S S W	20.3	.....	P	b, o, g, u
		16	29.652	29.659	83	80	87	S W	37.4	0.10	P	b, u, g
	11th	10	29.663	29.689	84	80	83	S S W	27.0	1.10	P	b, m, o
		16	29.578	29.584	85	80	79	S W	24.7	.....	P, FK	b, u
	12th	10	29.759	29.785	84	81	87	S S W	21.3	0.10	P, PC	b, o, u
		16	29.687	29.693	80	82	84	S W	10.1	.....	P, PC	b, v
	13th	10	29.764	29.770	88	83	60	S S W	9.2	.....	P, FK	b, m
		16	29.823	29.829	86	82	84	S S W	10.0	.....	CS	b, m
	14th	10	29.821	29.827	87	83	81	S S W	6.3	.....	KS	b, m
		16	29.740	29.746	88	82	70	S S W	7.0	.....	KS	b, m
	15th	10	29.831	29.837	86	82	84	S S W	9.4	.....	FK	b, v
		16	29.734	29.740	87	78	65	S E	7.1	.....	KS	b, v
CHITABONG.	Sept. 9th	10	29.753	29.840	79	78	95	S	10.5	1.10	N	r
		16	29.733	29.785	78	61	41	S	14.8	8.00	.....	o, r
	10th	10	29.671	29.704	77	76	95	S W	15.4	2.50	.....	o, r
		16	29.746	29.839	75	74	95	W S W	13.4	3.00	.....	o, r
	11th	10	29.797	29.889	86	80	79	S	3.7	.....	KC	o, r
		16	29.794	29.855	87	81	78	S	5.0	.....	K	b, v
	12th	10	29.802	29.894	80	81	80	S	5.1	.....	K	b, v
ARYAB.	Sept. 9th	10	29.892	29.914	79	77	91	S W	4.0	3.80	.....	g
		16	29.854	29.870	82	80	91	S W	8.2	1.50	P	g
	10th	10	29.829	29.851	81	79	87	S W	9.0	1.40	P	g
		16	29.879	29.901	83	79	87	S	5.0	1.60	K, P	d
	11th	10	29.924	29.940	79	78	85	S W	2.0	2.30	P	d
		16	29.879	29.901	82	80	91	S E	1.9	0.40	CK, P	r
	12th	10	29.900	29.922	75	74	95	N W	4.3	.....	P	r
CUTTACK.	Sept. 9th	10	29.814	29.895	88	80	69	S S W	8.7	.....	C, K	c
		16	29.854	29.735	83	78	79	W	7.1	1.70	PC	o, d
	10th	10	29.838	29.710	60	78	88	W S W	6.6	.....	PC, U	o
		16	29.721	29.802	85	78	72	W S W	4.0	.....	PC	o
	11th	10	29.780	29.882	85	78	72	W	3.7	.....	PC, PK, C	b
		16	29.777	29.858	87	78	65	W	2.4	.....	.....	b
	12th	10	29.775	29.860	88	79	65	S W	5.0	.....	.....	b
VIRAGAPATAN.	Sept. 9th	10	29.769	29.801	83	77	75	W S W	1.7	.....	.....	o
		16	29.817	29.843	85	78	72	W	1.7	.....	.....	o
	10th	10	29.789	29.821	84	79	79	W by S	1.3	.....	.....	o
		16	29.857	29.899	81	77	83	W	1.0	0.30	.....	b
	11th	10	29.894	29.915	86	78	72	W	6.4	.....	.....	b
		16	29.801	29.892	86	78	68	W	2.1	.....	C	b
	12th	10	29.854	29.885	80	79	72	W	2.0	.....	.....	b
MADRAS.	Sept. 8th	10	29.859	29.881	86	75	54	S W by S	14	.....	.....	cloudy
		16	29.739	29.761	91	77	51	S W	12	.....	.....	o
	9th	10	29.908	29.930	88	77	59	S W by S	13	0.01	.....	c
		16	29.744	29.790	89	77	65	S by E	7	.....	.....	c
	10th	10	29.951	29.974	84	77	72	S S W	12	0.13	.....	o
		16	29.827	29.849	96	79	72	S	8	.....	.....	cloudy
	11th	10	29.940	29.963	81	76	76	S by W	5	0.35	.....	o
		16	29.829	29.843	94	75	64	S S E	8	.....	.....	cloudy
	12th	10	29.929	29.951	89	76	66	W by N	8	.....	.....	c
		16	29.890	29.843	84	77	72	S E by E	10	.....	.....	c
	13th	10	29.855	80.07	87	76	58	W S W	7	.....	.....	c
		16	29.875	29.887	80	77	65	S E by E	9	.....	.....	do
	14th	10	29.964	29.986	87	75	55	W N W	12	.....	.....	o
		16	29.839	29.861	90	78	55	S by W	7	.....	.....	c
COLOMBO.	Sept. 9th	10	29.988	30.027	81	79	72	S	2.5	2.00	C	o
		16	30.000	30.041	83	79	83	S	2.0	.....	C	o
	10th	10	29.990	30.031	83	78	79	S	2.6	0.10	C	o
		16	29.998	30.039	84	78	75	S W	5.8	.....	C	o
	11th	10	30.018	30.059	83	78	79	S	2.0	0.10	C	o
		16	30.008	30.049	84	78	75	S W	3.0	.....	C	o
	12th	10	29.998	30.039	84	77	72	S by W	4.6	.....	C	o

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 15th September 1877.JOHN ELIOT, M.A.,
Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from
9th to 15th September 1877.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Mean pressure; barometer at 34° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.
				Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1877.			Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inch.	°	%			Inch.	
Sept.	9th	111.8	29.652	81.1	85.7	8.0	76.8	79.1	0.989	78.3	81	N by E	220	0.39	Cloudy; <i>lr, d, o & g.</i>
"	10th	128.0	29.694	79.8	84.3	6.8	78.5	77.1	0.892	75.8	87	Chiefly N N E and N E.	320	0.00	Cloudy; rain at 8.5 A.M., <i>o & g.</i>
"	11th	129.2	29.603	78.5	84.6	9.7	74.0	77.0	0.900	79.4	93	N E	302	4.52	Cloudy; rain & <i>d</i> at intervals throughout the whole day; <i>t, l, o</i> & <i>g.</i>
"	12th	130.6	29.720	79.4	85.8	10.9	74.9	77.7	0.928	77.0	92	Chiefly E by N and N by E.	130	0.50	Cloudy till noon, rain, <i>o, g & p</i> ; afternoon par- tially cloudy, night chiefly clear.
"	13th	156.0	29.77	82.5	89.2	9.1	80.1	79.9	0.982	78.7	88	Till 2½ P.M. S W by W through N & W, till midnight W by S.	79	Nil.	Chiefly cloudy.
"	14th	150.1	29.787	81.1	89.3	11.1	78.2	78.8	0.950	77.9	90	Till noon veered to S S W through S W, till midnight W through S W.	80	0.15	Chiefly clear.
"	15th	160.2	29.784	83.2	89.9	13.6	76.3	79.4	0.951	77.7	88	Till 8 A.M. S through S W, till ½ P.M. S E, till midnight S by W.	66	0.07	Chiefly clear; rain at 1.38 P.M.

The mean pressure of the seven days	...	Inch.	29.704
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 20 years	...	...	29.656
The mean temperature of the seven days	...	°	80.8
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 20 years	...	...	83.4
The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days	...	...	15.0
The maximum temperature during the seven days	...	°	89.9
The mean humidity during the seven days	...	...	89
The average humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years	...	...	86
The total fall of rain from 9th to 15th September	...	Inch.	5.78
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years	...	...	2.86
The total fall from 1st January to 15th September	...	...	58.62
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years	...	...	54.50

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h. and 22h.; the maximum and minimum temperatures from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard (Newman's No. 86) at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from tables III. IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modification of August's formula.

The direction and movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o overcast, *g* gloomy, *d* drizzling, *p* passing temporary showers, *t* thunder, *l* lightning, *lr* lightning reflection.

JOHN ELIOT, M.A., Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal,
for Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA, the 17th September 1877.

Abstracts of the Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory in the month of August 1877.

	Inches.	Date.	Hour.
The mean pressure of the month	29.588		
The average pressure of 24 years	29.598		
The highest pressure during the month	29.835	24th	10h.
The lowest pressure during the month	29.384	9th	16h.
The range of pressure during the month	0.451		

	°		
The mean temperature of the month	81.5		
The average temperature of 24 years	83.1		
The highest temperature during the month	90.9	6th	16h.
The lowest temperature during the month	73.0	21st	6h.
The range of temperature during the month	17.9		
The mean daily range of temperature during the month	9.6		
The greatest range of temperature in one day during the month	13.6	21st	

	%		
The mean humidity during the month	91		
The mean vapour tension during the month	0.976		
The average humidity of 24 years	86		
The average vapour tension of 10 years	0.999		
The mean cloud proportion of the month	7.60		

	Inches.		
The total rainfall of the month	16.02		
The average fall of 49 years	13.98		
The greatest fall in 24 hours	8.17	16th	

	Days.		
The number of rainy days in the month	24		
The average number of rainy days of 24 years	25		

	°		
The mean maximum equilibrium temperature of solar radiation of the month	144.8		
The mean difference of sun and air temperatures	56.7		
The greatest sun temperature	159.8	22nd	
The greatest excess of sun over air temperature	71.7	2nd	
The mean temperature of nocturnal radiation thermometer on woollen cloth	77.1		
The mean depression of nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum of air	1.4		
The greatest depression of nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum of air	3.8	12th	

	Miles.		
The mean velocity of the wind per day	147.0		
The greatest velocity of the wind	361.0	30th	
The number of observations under each of the 8 points N12, NE10, E18, SE8, S19, SW22, W0, NW31, calm o.			

JOHN ELIOT, M.A.,

*Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal,
for Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.*

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA, the 12th September 1877.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, —BENGAL.

GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT.—No. 251.—The 17th September 1877.

Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low water on Rivers Ganges, Bhagiruthee, and Brahmapootra during the month of August 1877.

RIVER GANGES.										BRAHMAPOOTRA.			
Date.	Miles.	Benares.		Buxar.	Dinapore.	Monghyr.	Sahebgunge.	Rampore Bauleah.	Goalundo.	Berhampore.	Kishinagar.	Gowhaty.	
		90.	177.	87.	331.	471.	591.	1211.	70.				
		From Benares	From Benares	From Buxar	From Benares	From Benares	From Dinapore	From Benares	From Benares	From Benares	From Benares	From Benares	
Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean of gauge.	Height over mean of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	
1st	750	17653	1349	13540	13540	13540	13540	13540	13540	13540	13540	17653	
2nd	708	17640	1340	13430	13430	13430	13430	13430	13430	13430	13430	17640	
3rd	685	17615	1320	13400	13400	13400	13400	13400	13400	13400	13400	17615	
4th	685	17598	1300	13370	13370	13370	13370	13370	13370	13370	13370	17598	
5th	685	17581	1280	13340	13340	13340	13340	13340	13340	13340	13340	17581	
6th	685	17564	1260	13310	13310	13310	13310	13310	13310	13310	13310	17564	
7th	685	17547	1240	13280	13280	13280	13280	13280	13280	13280	13280	17547	
8th	685	17530	1220	13250	13250	13250	13250	13250	13250	13250	13250	17530	
9th	685	17513	1200	13220	13220	13220	13220	13220	13220	13220	13220	17513	
10th	685	17496	1180	13190	13190	13190	13190	13190	13190	13190	13190	17496	
11th	685	17479	1160	13160	13160	13160	13160	13160	13160	13160	13160	17479	
12th	685	17462	1140	13130	13130	13130	13130	13130	13130	13130	13130	17462	
13th	685	17445	1120	13100	13100	13100	13100	13100	13100	13100	13100	17445	
14th	685	17428	1100	13070	13070	13070	13070	13070	13070	13070	13070	17428	
15th	685	17411	1080	13040	13040	13040	13040	13040	13040	13040	13040	17411	
16th	685	17394	1060	13010	13010	13010	13010	13010	13010	13010	13010	17394	
17th	685	17377	1040	12980	12980	12980	12980	12980	12980	12980	12980	17377	
18th	685	17360	1020	12950	12950	12950	12950	12950	12950	12950	12950	17360	
19th	685	17343	1000	12920	12920	12920	12920	12920	12920	12920	12920	17343	
20th	685	17326	980	12890	12890	12890	12890	12890	12890	12890	12890	17326	
21st	685	17309	960	12860	12860	12860	12860	12860	12860	12860	12860	17309	
22nd	685	17292	940	12830	12830	12830	12830	12830	12830	12830	12830	17292	
23rd	685	17275	920	12800	12800	12800	12800	12800	12800	12800	12800	17275	
24th	685	17258	900	12770	12770	12770	12770	12770	12770	12770	12770	17258	
25th	685	17241	880	12740	12740	12740	12740	12740	12740	12740	12740	17241	
26th	685	17224	860	12710	12710	12710	12710	12710	12710	12710	12710	17224	
27th	685	17207	840	12680	12680	12680	12680	12680	12680	12680	12680	17207	
28th	685	17190	820	12650	12650	12650	12650	12650	12650	12650	12650	17190	
29th	685	17173	800	12620	12620	12620	12620	12620	12620	12620	12620	17173	
30th	685	17156	780	12590	12590	12590	12590	12590	12590	12590	12590	17156	
31st	685	17139	760	12560	12560	12560	12560	12560	12560	12560	12560	17139	

G. A. D. ANLEY, C.E.,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Department.

Reports of Fluctuation of Traffic on the Tirhoot State Railway for the Month of August 1877.

TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

Statement showing the Fluctuation in the Principal Staples of Traffic for the month of August 1877.

Staples.	Increase.		Decrease.	
	Up. Mds.	Down. Mds.	Up. Mds.	Down. Mds.
Rice		237	2,344	
Palms	7,057	23		
Other food-grains	215	76		
Oil-seeds		1,595	321	
Salt			5,283	
Piece-goods, cotton (European)			1,097	

W. M. JOHNSTON, Asst. Traffic Superintendent, Tirhoot State Railway.

Reports of Fluctuation of Traffic on the East Indian Railway for the Month of August 1877.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY, TRAFFIC MANAGER'S OFFICE, JUMALPORE, THE 10TH SEPTEMBER 1877.

Remarks on Traffic of East Indian Railway for four weeks ending 25th August 1877.

The approximate figures for the period are as follows :—

	Coaching.		Goods.		Total.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
1877	4,78,309	3,06,874	5,006,708	21,42,607	27,09,541
1876	4,13,351	4,75,389	2,601,099	10,80,770	15,56,168
Increase	64,958	91,485	2,444,739	10,61,837	11,53,373
Decrease					

In merchandise traffic the increase is most remarkable ; the figures are, it will be seen, almost exactly double those of the same period last year.

About one half of this increase is in food-grains and one-fifth in seed, as will be seen by the table enclosed.

The noticeable fluctuations are—

Increases.		Decreases.
Commissariat beer.	Iron.	
Coal.	Salt.	Piece-goods.
Cotton.	Saltpetre.	For Railway material.
Ghee.	Seeds.	
Government stores.	Sugar.	
Grain.	Tobacco.	
Gunny.		

Increases.		
Coal—Upward, increase	Mds. 1,94,805	Rs. 73,148
Downward, decrease	" 44,405	" 6,119
Net increase	" 1,50,400	" 67,029

There is a small decrease in the downward coal traffic but of no importance ; while the increase in the upward coal is more than 100 per cent.

Cotton Mds. 3,092 Rs. 14,199

We have been able to help the loose cotton traffic a little more of late, after the difficulty it has been subjected to.

Grain Mds. 15,85,778 Rs. 5,51,198

This is a *fivefold* increase over 1876.

Wheat.—Towards the end of the month prices advanced in the North-Western Provinces owing to the continued drought ; this checked export from Calcutta, and the wheat traffic is at a stand for the present.

The very high prices of food-grains in Western and Southern India turns all attention to those markets.

The demand for carriage *oid* Jubbulpore is at present unlimited, while we are restricted to one hundred wagons a day for the famine district, the Great Indian Peninsula being unable to deal with more.

The rise of prices in the North-Western Provinces owing to drought has also had some effect, as was shown by the very heavy rush of grain into Agra last week.

Prospects however are better in the North-Western Provinces and Rajpootana in the last few days ; and as it becomes clear to traders that they cannot hope to get carriage into the famine districts by rail for *all* the grain awaiting despatch, no doubt much of it will flow into its natural channel again.

Meanwhile we are still doing a large traffic into Howrah, and delivering some 3,000 tons of general merchandise there daily.

The traffic in seed is filling up to a great extent the gap made by the temporary lull in the grain traffic.

Gunny	Mds.	42,996	Rs.	44,188
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This kept up all through the month, and the fact that over a quarter of a million of bags were sent up country from Howrah in the *last week* of August shows what a large quantity of produce it is expected to deal with.

Hides	Mds.	4,501	Rs.	4,402
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The hide traffic has been very steady this year, showing an increase throughout the season, although, like other staples, it has been exposed to some obstructions by the overwhelming pressure of the grain traffic.

Salt	Mds.	1,47,683	Rs.	36,869
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The despatches from Howrah during the month showed an increase of about 17,000 maunds with an increase in earnings of Rs. 10,000, but the bulk of the increase is in the traffic from the R. S. Railway at Agra, where there had been a slight check previously.

Seeds	Mds.	4,06,106	Rs.	2,11,223
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The increase of weight in each of the four weeks under review was—

						In tons.
W. E., 4th August	2,780
" 11th "	...	...	...	...	...	3,490
" 18th "	...	...	...	...	...	3,780
" 25th "	...	...	...	...	...	4,920

showing an expansion from week to week, as the decline of the excessive speculation in wheat left room for the seed trade to take its usual place

In eight months of this year we have carried 186,000 tons of seeds as against 144,000 tons in the same period of 1876, and the fact that this has been done in the face of the immense demand for grain, will serve as one indication of the way in which the traffic has been carried on.

Sugar	Mds.	21,723	Rs.	6,508
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This increase of 50 per cent. over last year's figures has been a steady one for some months.

Tobacco	Mds.	5,887	Rs.	3,807
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This staple also keeps up its increase continuously month after month, and is more and more taking to the rail.

The great bulk of it is carried *upward* from Behar, and being thus in the opposite direction to the general stream of trade, it has always found carriage freely.

Decreases.

The only noticeable decreases are—

Piece-goods	Mds.	9,569	Rs.	10,514
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This showed an increase of 70,000 maunds in the first six months of this year, and now the extra stocks are telling.

For Railway material	Mds.	7,143	Rs.	8,440
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There were some large despatches of rails to Agra and Lahore in August 1876 for the State Railways, which are not now taking any.

The train mileage for the period has been—

		Coaching.	Goods.	Total.
1877	...	1,71,703	4,88,082	6,10,785
1876	...	1,70,361	2,09,802	3,80,163
Increase	...	1,323	2,78,280	2,80,003
Decrease	...	...	...	...

Earnings per train mile.

		Coaching.	Goods.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1877	...	8 4 10	4 14 1	4 7 0
1876	...	9 12 7	5 2 5	4 1 6
Increase	...	■ 8 3	...	0 5 6
Decrease	...	...	0 4 4	...

Jubbulpore line.

		Coaching.		Goods.		Total.
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
1877	...	22,487	63,075	6,57,769	1,62,262	2,05,837
1876	...	15,425	89,839	1,80,073	83,889	73,178
Increase	...	7,062	13,736	5,27,726	1,18,423	1,82,169
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...

The enormous increase in the goods earnings is mainly due to the through traffic to the famine districts.

2,783 loaded wagons passed on to the Great Indian Peninsular Railway during the month, or an average of close on 100 daily.

Annexed is a statement of grain and seeds sent to Howrah and sent *via* Jubbulpore during the month, from which it will be seen that the 2,783 wagons above referred to carried 19,230 tons of food-grains (besides other goods) into Western India, while the goods carried to Howrah comprised over 20,000 tons of wheat for export, and a like quantity of rice and other cereals besides, a great part of which would be for despatch to Madras and the Coast Station for famine relief.

N. ST. L. CARTER,
Offg. Traffic Manager.

Statement of grain and seeds sent to Howrah and *via* Jubbulpore during four weeks ending 25th August 1877.

	Wheat.	Pulses.	Other grains.	Seeds.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
To Howrah	5,68,334	21,486	5,68,552	6,44,061	17,60,442
<i>Via</i> Jubbulpore	1,01,604	392,486	1,29,380	17,006	5,40,886
Total	6,69,938	2,13,981	6,97,932	6,61,067	23,26,829

MAJL LINT.

Statement showing the Totals and Increases and Decreases of Staples during four weeks ending 26th August 1877.

STAPLES.	WEIGHT.		AMOUNT.		1877.			
	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	Increases.		Decreases.	
	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Beer, Commissariat	40,073	57,820	66,123	98,265	18,053	23,769		
Beer, not Commissariat	3,021	5,697	5,227	9,482	270	255		
Betel-nuts	7,030	5,530	9,809	9,507	500	140		
Bells and shoes	1,582	1,100	3,100	3,369				
Brass and brassware	8,746	7,870	6,617	6,263				
Bricks	3,044	4,397	1,201	1,527	1,243	620		
Coal, up	1,00,039	8,00,434	27,890	1,80,266	1,04,006	78,148		
down	6,76,812	8,33,406	1,20,394	1,14,318			44,405	6,179
Copper	2,681	4,092	8,004	6,260			830	1,919
Cotton	28,772	31,564	29,071	44,170	5,093	14,190		
Cotton, twist	8,807	8,054	8,927	9,396	1,137	408		
Dyewood	1,676	2,200	1,408	2,014	600	1,428		
Empty coops	3,859	4,816	8,031	9,500				
Firewood	8,080	13,044	223	414	4,064	1,03		
Fruits	8,031	8,294	7,283	6,456				
Glass and glassware	1,820	3,470	8,600	4,470	1,841	690		
Ghee and oil	21,728	35,203	32,034	42,142	18,635	9,456		
G. B. T. packages	2,152	2,680	4,008	4,600	534	601		
Government Commissariat stores	8,156	9,442	6,026	10,150	1,287	8,232		
Government Ordnance stores	7,298	16,297	11,890	45,410	8,099	31,520		
Grains, edible, and pulses.	1,01,478	4,39,003	46,361	89,512	2,37,185	43,101		
Rice	1,21,766	6,65,787	73,911	3,80,967	5,34,651	2,87,038		
Wheat	91	21,112	6	4,181	21,021	4,172		
Barley	1,803	11,128	141	3,004	9,885	2,683		
Oats	40,488	5,06,327	12,034	1,67,903	5,67,889	1,55,860		
Pulses of all kinds	38,020	2,13,178	7,092	85,270	1,76,147	58,184		
Other cereals	18,765	61,781	12,276	66,414	48,006	46,136		
Gunny	489	806	240	203	227	23		
Hemp and jute	35,870	30,771	16,368	20,760	4,501	4,403		
Hides and horns	2,602	3,761	676	2,014	980	1,338		
Indigo	36,619	62,177	38,238	63,849	27,656	26,611		
Iron	19,255	22,222	2,952	3,995	2,967	1,042		
Jaggree	14,389	18,133	9,772	10,298	3,744	524		
Lac	17,978	20,105	2,305	2,796	2,087	492		
Minerals	3,421	7,328	843	1,265	3,907	713		
Mowah flower	6,502	4,130	2,462	1,595			2,320	307
Oil cake	1,128	1,128	1,802	1,802				
Oilman's stores	260	967	161	827	727	676		
Opium	4,761	3,663	5,676	5,672			1,116	4
Paper	62,689	63,100	79,840	60,326			9,660	18,514
Piece-goods	3,413	8,978	612	479	165			40
Railway materials, construction account	54,086	49,546	70,366	61,016			7,160	3,440
foreign	9,053	9,231	5,048	5,240	178	182		
Roots	1,60,533	3,58,216	82,680	69,619	1,47,623	36,969		
Salt	23,509	34,506	10,620	22,940	14,906	12,431		
Salt-petre	2,60,405	0,72,571	1,77,561	3,24,784	4,06,306	2,17,323		
Seeds	2,064	1,976	2,403	3,397				
Silk	2,823	2,823	4,403	4,403				
Spelter	3,710	4,949	5,638	4,123	1,139	425		
Spices	70,807	1,11,971	9,410	13,670	41,004	4,169		
Stones	45,830	67,553	14,347	20,875	21,725	6,508		
Sugar	9,092	11,074	9,313	12,463	2,683	3,190		
Tea	14,043	13,361	4,624	4,987			863	1,308
Timber	14,192	19,090	6,390	8,627	8,837	8,207		
Tobacco	1,053	2,192	1,087	1,115	239	20		
Turnorio	4,424	5,577	10,029	10,911	1,163	863		
Wines	68,446	97,327	66,286	87,795	28,949	31,357		
Miscellaneous								
Total	25,50,027	50,30,203	10,87,064	21,63,669	22,40,003	10,06,405	67,630	82,770

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 8th September 1877, on 12794 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.				MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				TOTAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.	TRAIN MILES RUN.				
	No. of passen- gers.	Coaching receipts.			Weight carried.		Receipts.			Coach- ing.	Merchan- dise.	Total.		
		Rs.	A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds.	c.	Rs.	A. P.	£ s. d.	Rs.	A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	119,040	1,50,617	0 3	18,806 11 2	12,92,545	0	4,02,545	6 4	83,098 10 7	5,58,968	6 6	64,390	88,433½	1,32,823½
Or per mile of railway		117 11 1		10 15 9			314 10 0		28 15 10	483 5 1				
For previous 9 weeks of half-year	1,138,478½	12,01,916	0 0	1,18,425 13 10	1,15,78,507	10	80,18,769	6 3	400,900 13 10	63,10,100	0 0	396,211½	1,006,732½	1,402,944½
Total for 10 weeks	1,257,518½	14,52,533	10 0	18,832 5 0	1,28,71,520	10	84,20,332 12 0	6	400,909 13 0	63,83,340	0 0	412,409½	1,094,286½	1,506,736½
COMPARISON														
Total for corresponding week of previous year	116,023	1,36,624	6 7	18,523 18 1	7,30,666	30	2,22,903	5 1	20,874 9 5	6,63,537	11 8	41,791	80,118	102,519
Per mile of railway, correspond- ing week of previous year		106 12 2		9 15 9			234 10 7		23 0 10	551 5 9				
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,108,880	12,54,978	13 1	117,769 24 6	74,55,363	0	33,80,120	2 0	305,174 19 1	46,25,197	15 1	431,601	631,274	1,064,305

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 8th September 1877 on 223 miles open.

	No. A. P.	E. S. d.	Mdn. S.	No. A. P.	E. S. d.	No. A. P.	E. S. d.	Total	Per mile	For previous 9 weeks
Total traffic for the week ...	8,364	11,158 6 0	1,073 17 0	2,35,242 30	53,835 6 0	4,233 19 9	44,283 11 0	4,681	14,070½	12,731½
Or per mile of railway ...		40 13 11	4 11 5		240 8 0	33 1 4	290 0 11			
For previous 9 weeks of half-year ...	160,762½	1,15,620 13 3	1,058 8 2	20,00,622 0	455,141 15 0	47,725 0 8	5,70,702 12 8	40,617½	158,655½	150,462½
Total for 10 weeks ...	50,042	1,80,679 8 3	11,612 5 2	22,35,864 30	6,09,007 4 0	40,639 0 0	6,33,086 7 8	45,468½	158,706½	160,176½
COMPARISON.										
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	4,507	11,955 3 9	1,096 17 11	32,336 30	11,020 8 0	1,010 4 3	22,975 11 6	4,456	2,531	6,066
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...		53 8 11	4 17 11		60 4 0	4 10 4	102 10 11			
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	41,470½	1,00,001 11 3	9,776 8 2	375,479 0	1,02,469 8 0	9,238 0 9	1,09,121 3 3	44,206	22,506	60,693

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 8th September 1877, on 87½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				Total Receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.			
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Total traffic for the week	1,863	887 0 0	83 14 0	6,125 0	835 0 0	38 0 0	117 0 0	
or per mile of railway	48	30 8 0	3 1 0	161 0	19 0 0	1 4 0	3 0 0	
For previous 5 weeks of half-year	18,612	8,492 0 0	849 4 0	70,579 0	5,189 0 0	619 18 0	1,369 2 0	
Total for 10 weeks	20,474	9,329 0 0	939 18 0	76,207 0	5,332 0 0	638 4 0	1,406 2 0	
COMPARISON.								
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,754	855 2 8	85 6 4	7,540 38	849 10 0	44 17 4	120 8 8	
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	64	31 4 11	3 2 7	276 29	28 12 10	2 7 7	6 10 2	
Total to corresponding date of previous year	18,163	8,768 4 7	876 18 7	58,468 11	5,354 8 0	366 9 0	1,211 8 7	

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 8th September 1877, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	10,445	1,829 0 0	135 18 0	14,947 0	461 0 0	46 1 0	180 0 0
Or per mile of railway	372	62 9 0	4 18 0	534 0	16 0 0	1 12 0	6 8 0
For previous 9 weeks of half-year	78,327	11,000 0 0	1,106 0 0	1,10,447 0	3,750 0 0	375 0 0	1,461 0 0
Total for 10 weeks	88,772	12,829 0 0	1,239 18 0	1,25,394 0	4,211 0 0	421 0 0	1,661 0 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	8,900	1,155 18 6	113 3 7	13,133 20	396 16 6	39 11 0	153 19 4
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	290	40 7 18	4 1 0	45 85	14 10 0	1 8 3	5 9 5
Total to corresponding date of previous year	70,896	10,476 0 3	1,047 7 11	3,23,745 94	3,745 5 0	374 15 6	1,423 4 4

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 1st September 1977, on 138½ miles open.

	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Bra.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	31,344	30,806 2 6	1,861 8 0	2,43,930 36	1,08,467 4 4	9,805 11 8
Or per mile of railway	198	128 5 1	11 18 5	2,174 29	347 11 1	59 7 5
For previous 8 weeks of half-year	263,294	1,70,450 4 0	16,633 11 14	22,57,630 37	4,41,908 4 8	49,674 14 3
Total for 9 weeks	315,638	1,90,745 5 6	17,494 19 11	25,01,561 33	4,44,403 8 8	59,479 6 4
COMPARISON.						
Total for corresponding week of previous year	36,043	17,899 11 6	1,594 19 6	2,09,901 15	92,052 6 10	8,430 6 2
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	171	100 15 5	10 1 7	1,871 39	581 0 0	53 6 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year	223,946	1,65,040 9 8	15,174 11 3	16,24,116 11	4,65,357 10 6	62,036 14 7



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1877.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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RESOLUTION ON THE GENERAL REPORT OF THE DACCA DIVISION FOR 1876-77.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—MISCELLANEOUS.—No. 2751.

Calcutta, the 21st September 1877.

READ—

The General Report of the Dacca Division for 1876-77.

THE report is submitted by Mr. F. B. Peacock, who has been Commissioner during the whole period of review. Mr. Peacock's management of his division during a year of exceptional difficulty and trial has been both thorough and able, and he has now drawn up a very comprehensive and interesting report.

2. The officers of this division seem to have been very active in moving about in the interior. Besides attending to his ordinary inspection duties, the Commissioner was

Tours in the interior.

himself one of the first to carry succour and supplies to the tracts devastated by the cyclone-wave. As regards the tours of the district and sub-divisional officers, the Commissioner writes that each of them "visited schools; inspected thanas, distilleries, registration offices and dispensaries; saw to the condition of roads and bridges; considered and devised plans for the improvement of internal communications; took interest in the relations between landlord and tenant, and interposed between them whenever intervention was possible to allay ill-feeling and to overcome combined opposition, while the people had ample opportunities

of making known their grievances, their wants, and their complaints." Certainly, if each officer in the Dacca Division acted up to this programme, the main object of these tours has, as Mr. Peacock declares, been thoroughly well secured there.

3. In every district save Mymensingh the rainfall was above the average, and in every instance it was far above the fall of either of the two preceding years. Rain fell

Weather and crops.

throughout the division in every month of the year except December. It was indeed a season of quite exceptional rain and frequently recurring storms. The district of Backergunge fared worst, for, on the night of the 31st of October, there broke over it the cyclone with its attendant 'waves' which destroyed in Dukkhin Shabazpore and Patuakhali no fewer than 74,000 human beings on shore, besides doing enormous damage to cattle and other property, and drowning a floating population the number of which is even now unknown. (In Tipperah and Furreedpore the same storm inflicted serious injury on the dwellings, cattle, and betel trees, though there was no great loss of human life.) This was followed by a heavy gale of wind on the night of the 23rd November, which lasted throughout the next day, doing much damage to the crops, particularly in the tract already devastated by the waves. Again, on the 4th of February, another furious storm burst over this district, destroying many boats on the larger rivers. In Tipperah the Goomtee rose in flood, and in July and August topped its embankments (a thing unknown before within the memory of man), threatening the district with a vast calamity, which was only averted by unceasing labour night and day until the waters fell. On the 8th of February this district also was visited by a furious storm, in which many cattle perished in the open pastures of Brahmunbariah. In Mymensingh storms were frequent in Kishoregunge, and hail did damage to the millet crops of Attia.

4. Notwithstanding, however, all these calamities, the harvests of the division were finer than they have been for years. In Dacca the ryots had an exceptionally full crop. In Furreedpore the rice was unusually fine, and the outturn of sugarcane and date-trees excellent. In Backergunge the loss caused by the cyclone was serious in Dukkhin Shabazpore and Patuakhali, but the Sudder and Perozepore sub-divisions had an average crop. In Mymensingh the rice crop was full, but jute was rather below the average. In Tipperah, notwithstanding the storm, the *amun* was an average crop, while the *aus* and *boro* were decidedly good. The damage done to the betel-nut trees was perhaps the loss that most affected the pockets of the ryots.

5. As regards the public health, the year was a good one in Dacca and Mymensingh. In Furreedpore cholera prevailed as an epidemic, causing 12,000 reported deaths. In Backergunge, throughout December and January, this disease raged in the wave-stricken tracts, and carried off, as now reported, 29,537 of those left by the cyclone; making the gross mortality in Backergunge from these two calamities according to the latest figures 103,451, besides the unknown numbers who perished in boats.

6. Generally, Mr. Peacock holds, there can be no doubt that the material condition of the agricultural portion of the population is one of great and increasing prosperity, and, as a consequence, of rapidly advancing independence. The growth of the jute cultivation is assigned as the chief cause of this. The Magistrate of Dacca states that the amount of jute grown in that district alone and sold at Naraingunge put a sum into the ryots' hands enough to pay the whole rental of the district and leave a surplus over of 8 to 13 lakhs. A similar state of things is found in Furreedpore, Mymensingh, and Tipperah. "The style of living of the peasantry has quite changed. They are well-housed, well-fed, and well-clothed; their women and children wear ornaments; their utensils are of metal instead of, as formerly, earthenware; they sleep on platforms instead of mats, and are covered with quilts well stuffed with cotton in place of the rags of cloth that in former years sufficed for this purpose." It is said that the professional and petty trading classes have not shared in this prosperity, and felt the higher prices of necessaries. They will probably, however, be able in time to raise the rate of their own remuneration.

7. Of Backergunge the Commissioner treats separately. Up to the 31st October last the most prosperous ryots in all Bengal were those of Backer-

gunge, and amongst them the ryots of Dukhin Shabazpore were better off than all their brethren. In one night they lost their cattle, most of their crops, and a large section of their population. After which came a pestilence sweeping off thousands of the survivors and crushing the spirits of those who still remained. Yet, notwithstanding all these unprecedented misfortunes, the country is already recovering from the shock. Houses have been re-built, cattle imported, and it is hoped that even this year there will be hardly any land left fallow from want of men to cultivate it. The suspension of the Government demand, the loans advanced, and the relief afforded by private subscriptions to the absolutely destitute have been sufficient to give the people the start they needed. In the rest of the district the ryots seem hardly at all to have felt the damage done.

8. Prices were lower during the year than they had been for some years

Prices and labour.

past, though towards the close the demand for the famine districts was causing a rapid rise.

Labour, both skilled and unskilled, is dear and scarce throughout these eastern districts owing to the generally prosperous condition of the agricultural classes, and but for the annual influx of labourers from Behar things would be still worse.

9. The manufactures of the division are not important, and have been

Manufactures and trade.

described in former reports. The growth of the fish-curing industry at Goalundo is, however,

noticeable, 4,835 maunds of fish having been salted in 1876 against 1,363 in the year preceding. The sugar-makers of Furreedpore and Backergunge had a good year.

10. The river traffic has been abnormally active owing to the demand for rice for export. More than twice the usual amount was exported from Dacca, and Mr. Lyall thinks 18 to 20 lakhs of maunds at least were shipped from that district. Backergunge, in the calendar year 1876, sent to Calcutta 35 lakhs of maunds. The jute crop was also, taken as a whole, large. The Commissioner finds that he cannot put the total quantity of jute sent out from his division at less than 30 lakhs of maunds. The trade in safflower is, on the other hand, dying out. Hides continue to form a large item of trade, though fewer were exported than last year, the figures for Dacca shipments being 1,281,280 against 1,650,091.

11. Under the heading of public feeling on topics of general interest,

Public feeling and the press.

Mr. Peacock refers to the loyal demonstrations of the 1st of January, to the gratitude with which the

people of Backergunge speak of the assistance rendered them by Government after the cyclone, and to the excitement caused in Furreedpore by an agrarian outrage, the murder of a local zemindar, Poornoo Chunder Roy, by his ryots. It is satisfactory to learn that the fears at one time felt as to the bad effects likely to result from the acquittal of the defendants in this case have not been realized.

12. The Native Press is very active in Dacca, and there are newspapers also in Mymensingh and Tipperah, but none in Backergunge or Furreedpore. The Commissioner says—"It seems to be an impossibility for any native paper to exist for any length of time without becoming either scurrilous or offensive. They are great on politics, news in regard to which they gather from a variety of sources. They discuss local topics with great vigour, if not with much power, and they criticise the conduct of public officers often with greater freedom than judgment. So long as their attacks are confined to Europeans they do not much signify; but they are very apt to intimidate native officials (some of whom appear to have a morbid dread of appearing in print), and in this way are likely to do harm. Their influence on the mass of the people, not one in a thousand of whom knows of their existence, is absolutely nil."

13. The Commissioner reports that the Act for the registration of Maho-

Registration of Mahomedan marriages and other special subjects.

medan marriages has not met with any success in this division, to meet the requirements of which it

was principally passed. The sub-divisional officer of Patuakhali (Mr. K. G. Gupta), in asking some Mahomedan villagers why they did not register their marriages, was informed that they did not do so "because registration was optional, and they did not like to spend money when they were not compelled

to do so; secondly, they knew, and so did the women, that if a marriage was once registered, it was irrevocable, at least so far as the wife was concerned, as she had no power of divorce; and if she ever afterwards had occasion to repent of her marriage, or fell in love with another and wanted to run away, she could not hope to be free *simply as now by denying the marriage*, but in order to get rid of the husband she must do away with him altogether. Cautious husbands would therefore act wisely in not removing all element of doubt from their marriage and refrain from tempting the wife to strong measures!" Mr. Peacock says that the general feeling, both among officials and Mahomedans, is that the Act should have made registration compulsory, notwithstanding the probable consequences 'to the husbands of unfaithful, but determined, wives.' As it is, the Act has had no effect whatever upon offences relating to marriage, which are as common as ever in the eastern districts.

14. The work of introducing the Village Chowkidaree Act is progressing, and road cess operations have been finished in Backergunge, a task of extraordinary difficulty and magnitude owing to the extreme subinfeudation and sub-division of holdings. Mr. Barton, the Collector, deserves the highest credit both for this and for his arrangements in connection with cyclone relief.

15. The vital statistics of the division and the registration of river traffic, to which the Commissioner devotes some interesting paragraphs, have been separately reviewed by Government and need not be further referred to. One interesting fact, however, may be noted, viz. that the mortality caused by the cyclone and cholera has been far greater among the women than among the men, and now in some parts, such as the Rabnabad islands in Backergunge, there are only 22 women for every 62 men. It appears further that the people of these islands always went to Dukhin Shabazpore and the other islands of the Megna for wives, but these places are all suffering from a similar calamity, and the ryots cannot hope to get wives from the mainland until they have saved enough to pay for dowers and marriage feasts.

16. There has been a slight decrease in heinous crime during the past year owing, it is said, to greater vigour in repressive action, and more firmness in dealing with false charges. But riots, for which the division is notorious, have been steadily on the increase since 1873, being 736 last year against 589 in the year first named; and yet it is said that feuds likely to lead to violence are closely watched, ring-leaders bound down to keep the peace, and extra police quartered on offending villages and zemindars, while convictions were obtained in 68 per cent. of the cases sent up for trial. The feuds which end in these riots are attributed by Mr. Barton to deficiencies in the administration of civil justice. The population is rude and turbulent and well-to-do. Irritated by the delays and expenses of the civil courts, they take the law into their own hands—zemindars to collect their rents, ryots and others to settle their disputes. One of the crying wants of these eastern districts is, Mr. Peacock says, a summary procedure enabling zemindars to collect their rents.

17. The relations between landlords and tenants have, during the past year, decidedly improved, though they are still far from satisfactory. The enhancement question has not, it is feared, been settled, but merely postponed. In Mymensingh the ryots have generally paid their rents, being wonderfully prosperous; and there has been an unprecedented increase in the number of leases and counterparts registered, which, Mr. Peacock thinks, is indicative of the determination of both parties to settle their differences in court. In Tipperah both parties are quiet, suffering from the expenses of prolonged fighting. Elsewhere there has been no material change. The Government is now considering a plan for enabling zemindars to realize rents more speedily, which will, it may be hoped, become law this year, and may do something to prevent any future outbreak of lawlessness.

18. The land revenue of the year has been realized with punctuality, save in the tracts where suspensions have been permitted. The system of direct management of Government estates has been extensively introduced in this division, and will, it is believed, succeed when the estates are sufficiently close together to be properly supervised.

19. The excise revenue of the division shows a slight increase of Rs. 6,671, and stands at Rs. 5,21,145. It is probably very far from being at a reasonable maximum. There is decreased consumption under opium, country-spirits, and ganja, accounted for by increased duties and calamities of season; but there is, there is reason to fear, a very large illicit consumption, which can only be checked by an improved system of prevention and inspection.

20. The year was marked by an extraordinary stagnation in banking business at Dacca, caused by a series of commercial failures. This in its turn affected the stamp revenue by reducing the sales of hoondree stamps. This is, however, to some extent balanced by the growth of the postage stamp sales, which indicates everywhere the advance of intelligence and demand for intercommunication. The Commissioner's remarks in paragraph 91 of his report on the subject of the currency chest, and in paragraph 92 *seq.* as to the bank's dealings with currency notes and the propriety of raising the limit for money orders, will be referred to the Accountant-General for consideration and report.

21. There is nothing new to report with reference to the Eastern Bengal Railway, save that Goalundo is becoming more and more a great inland port. The traffic this year has been abnormally large. The remarks in paragraph 100, about the possibility of improving water-routes in Furreedpore, will be referred to the Irrigation Department.

22. The local officers and committees of most districts appear to be doing good work with the funds at their disposal for expenditure on roads and communications. There is a little grumbling in one or two places, because schemes which looked promising locally have been professionally condemned; but there is still an ample field left for profitable expenditure, and if funds are left unutilized, the local authorities have themselves to blame. There is work enough lying to their hand on village roads alone to absorb more money than they are ever likely to have available.

23. Education is also reported to have made progress, and an improvement in the qualifications of the gurus of primary schools is perhaps its most satisfactory feature. In Tipperah and Furreedpore female education has taken a wonderfully good start, the number of girls having risen in Tipperah from 146 to 1,431 in the year, and in Furreedpore having more than doubled. There are now 4,270 girls attending school in this division.

24. Mahomedan education seems to be retrograding in spite of all the efforts made to stimulate it. The number of successful scholars has fallen off, and no explanation is given of the fact. The district officers must be urged to interest themselves more generally in this very important matter.

25. All the local committees worked smoothly and without friction, and are said in some places to have taken a really intelligent interest in the business brought before them. They are useful, as the Commissioner remarks, at any rate as a medium of communication between the executive and the people.

26. The pounds brought in a nett profit of Rs. 23,230. The Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to see the Magistrate of Dacca's plan for farming pounds in certain places. There can be no doubt that much revenue is lost at present from inefficient and dishonest management.

27. As regards the conduct of the zemindars during the year, there has been nothing special to remark in Dacca. The Furreedpore zemindars are chiefly non-resident, and are characterised mainly by endeavouring to get as much as possible out of their tenants at the least possible trouble to themselves. In Mymensingh, Srimati Bisheshwar Debya, Huro Doorga Chowdhurani, and Baboo Kashi Kishore Roy have distinguished themselves by liberality to a medical charity.

28. In Backorgunge, with the honorable exceptions of Nawab Ahsanoolah, Baboo Mohini Mohun Das, Rajendro Chunder Roy, and Doorga Mohun Das, not a single zemindar took the smallest interest in his tenantry or did anything material to assist them after the cyclone. Few of the talookdars or haoladars have done anything to help the distressed peasantry. In Tipperah honorable

mention is made of Roy Anunda Prosad Roy Bahadoor, of Cossimbazar, of Nawab Ahsanoolah, Baboo Isharr Chunder Roy, and Baboo Ram Dullal Roy. The general management of the Tipperah Rajah's estates is said to be wanting alike in method and firmness.

29. Mr. Peacock speaks with well-deserved praise of his district officers and of many of the subordinate officials. His remarks will be noted in the Appointment Department of this office.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE GENERAL REPORT OF THE BHAGULPORE DIVISION FOR 1876-77.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—MISCELLANEOUS—No. 2820.

Calcutta, the 25th September 1877.

READ—

The General Report of the Bhagulpore Division for 1876-77.

THE report is submitted by Mr. G. N. Barlow, who has been Commissioner throughout the year. It is both full and interesting, though perhaps a little discursive in style. The district of Maldah was transferred to this division during the year with effect from November 1876.

2. The preparations for the Durbar of the 1st of January, and heavy rain in February, interfered to some extent with the cold-weather tour of the Commissioner; but, on the whole, sufficient attention was paid to this duty by both district and sub-divisional officers, except in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, where pressure of case work kept all officers at their desks. This is especially to be regretted in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, where the success of the administration depends upon free intercourse between the officers of Government and the people in their villages. It is hoped that recent orders as to the use of stamps in suits, and the early conclusion of the settlement proceedings, may so far relieve the district staff as to admit of their moving about more freely in the ensuing field season. The Lieutenant Governor has already noticed the tendency in the Sonthal Pergunnahs to make the administration there too little of the rough and ready outdoor administration that it was intended to be. Mr. Eden has pointed out the extent to which it is said that native clerks are now allowed to intervene between the officers and the people.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor observes that the Magistrate of Purneah speaks of riding along "a high-bunded road in the Kushba-Amour thana made without a single opening for ten miles by the Special Public Works Famine Department." The Commissioner is requested to enquire and report whether any obstruction to the district drainage has been caused by this, or whether Mr. Kemble had any special reason for mentioning the fact.

4. The rainfall of the year was favourable and sufficient. Not only were all field crops unusually good, but the Aghan rice especially yielded a heavy outturn. The mango crop was abnormally large; and *mahua*, on which the poorer classes much rely in the southern parts of the division, was also plentiful. There was a marked difference between the rainfall of the districts north and south of the Ganges, as shown below:—

	Inches.
Monghyr	60.47
Bhagulpore	54.19
Sonthal Pergunnahs	59.17
Purneah	70.40
Maldah	82.08

This is, it is believed, a phenomenon of frequent recurrence.

5. The health of the people in all the districts except Purneah was fairly good, though cholera, small-pox, and fever appeared at different times in different places. In Purneah, cholera was epidemic in the early months of 1877, originating apparently from the Nekmurd Fair. Again, in March, it broke out on the borders of Maldah and Dinagepore, and swept across the district in a capricious course, but causing many deaths. Fever was, as usual, very prevalent in Purneah, the people of which are described by the Magistrate as weak and sickly.

6. Fine crops at home and high prices abroad made the year a prosperous one for the cultivators. The Commissioner writes—"The people are advancing, though slowly, in intelligence and wealth: they look happy and contented. Marriages are numerous, and fairs and religious festivals well-attended. Coolies cannot be as easily obtained as formerly, and the prices of labour are supposed to be going up." In Purneah the trade in jute and oil-seeds has added largely to the ryots' means, while Maldah has specially benefited, though it is to be feared only temporarily, by the higher prices of silk cocoons.

7. The Commissioner attributes the reluctance which the people show to emigrate to their want of enterprise and their content with the competence which they can now secure at home. Monghyr is the only district that seems to have sent out any considerable number of emigrants (2,056 against 1,592 last year); and this is said to have been due mainly to the recruiting zeal of the Magistrate, Mr. Lockwood, who held strongly the opinion that the only way really to benefit the country was by "drafting off the people by hundreds of thousands" to the colonies, and accordingly never lost an opportunity of urging them to emigrate. Mr. Lockwood was also in favour of deporting all bad characters to Assam instead of to the district jail. The only other district which sent out an appreciable number of emigrants was the Sonthal Pergunnahs, in which 381 persons were recruited for the tea districts and the colonies.

8. Food was generally cheap throughout the year, rice ranging from an average of over 19 seers per rupee in Bhagulpore to 24 seers in Purneah. There was, however, a rise in the price of wheat owing to the large demand for Europe, and to the fact that the crop suffered to some extent from excessive moisture. Prices would have been higher everywhere in this division had not the want of rolling-stock on the East Indian Railway prevented free exportation of rice and other cereals.

9. In his report for 1875-76, the Commissioner gave a comprehensive sketch of the chief manufacturing industries in the division. Of these indigo is still the foremost. All the district officers were last year agreed in thinking that, though indigo-planting was by no means in so flourishing a position as formerly, there was yet, on the whole, a good understanding between the planters and ryots. In Purneah this was said to be particularly well marked, owing to the fact that most of the planters there were resident gentlemen, who had lived in the district for years and held jotes and putuees of their own, as well as farms for terms of years. In the present report the Commissioner further notes that in the Purneah district the ryots cultivate indigo on their own account, though they will not sell to outside factories. The report goes also somewhat fully into the state of indigo matters in Maldah, which are found to be on a far less satisfactory footing. There are four indigo concerns in this district, with all of which the district officer had some trouble during the year, the blame of which he (Mr. Mosley) attributes to the ryots. The Commissioner is apparently not convinced of the correctness of Mr. Mosley's conclusions in this matter. Mr. Barlow fears that if the reports of other informants are to be trusted, the relations between planters and ryots are not by any means amicable at present on either side. It is stated that the same system of cultivation which prevailed in Tirhoot is common in Maldah, and the ryots are, in fact, described as being in a state of very unwholesome excitement. The Commissioner has directed the present district officer, Mr. Rees, to make careful inquiries as to the true state of things, and this should be reported to Government without delay.

10. Silk, which in Maldah is an important staple, was more profitable during the year both to the manufacturers and the rearers of cocoons, but it is evident from the reports of other divisions that the Commissioner's remark that "the silk business stands upon a thoroughly sound basis" is a mistaken one, and that the industry is really in an extremely precarious state.

11. The principal trade of the division lies in the export of country produce, and the fine crops of the year, coupled with the high prices at Calcutta, would have had a great stimulating influence on this but for the long-continued block on the railway. Even as it was, Soopool, which in 1875-76 had to import to feed itself, exported in 1876-77 one lakh and a half of maunds of rice to Calcutta. Eventually the traders of Bhagulpore and Purneah had to get up steamers to carry off the grain which the railway were unable to take. The trade of Maldah is said to be now in a stationary condition. There is a good deal of internal traffic, but the district has fallen from the importance which it must have had in former days. It is noted that the deep stream of the Ganges has returned to Rajmehal—a fact which ought to lead to a considerable development of the trade in stone.

12. The introduction of the Village Chowkeedaree Act of 1870, and of the land registration law, are the measures that have chiefly interested the people during the year. The Commissioner is apparently not altogether in favour of the former Act; but if the experience of other districts can be trusted, there can be no doubt that, properly worked, it is a most useful measure, especially in tracts where the chowkeedars are not provided with service lands. The evidences of loyalty to the throne called forth by the ceremony of the 1st January were everywhere satisfactory.

13. In the Sonthal Pergunnahs the settlement operations have been going on throughout the year, and, as far as the field work of the Government officers is concerned, will soon be at an end. But the task of distributing the village lump assessment among the cultivators by means of punchayets has still in a great measure to be carried out; and until this is done the benefits of the revised assessments and fixity of tenure will hardly be appreciated by the mass of the people. There has been no fresh development of the semi-religious movement reported in former years. Originally started by a well-known Sonthali intriguer named Bhagirut, who was imprisoned in 1868 for spreading rumours of rebellion, it took the form of a promiscuous slaughter of all pigs and fowls (in itself a symptom of the general spread of Hindu notions), coupled with a threatened withholding of rents, wild talk of a Sonthali raj, and a sort of deification of Bhagirut himself. The efforts of the local officers and the posting of military at Nya Doomka put a speedy stop to any dangerous manifestation of excitement, and the rent question has apparently been settled for the present. But the followers of Bhagirut still, it is said, keep themselves aloof as purer than their fellows, and pay great veneration to the influence of their leader, notwithstanding his being now in jail in default of security for his good behaviour. The Sonthals are so ignorant, and so easily led away by the wild talk of designing men, that it is peculiarly necessary to watch closely all movements of this kind. The Commissioner is sanguine that the present movement will cool and die out in time. Meantime it would be well, as already remarked, if the officers could be more about among the people than they have been for the last year or two. The measures adopted for checking drunkenness among the Sonthals appear to have been fairly successful and should be persevered in. In this connection the Commissioner lays stress on the good effects of personal influence exercised by the local officers, and refers to a proposal of his that the officers employed in the Sonthal Pergunnahs should be formed into a separate 'commission' and be kept there throughout their service. The Lieutenant-Governor has already said that the requirements of the Sonthal Pergunnahs are not sufficient to warrant the maintenance of a special service, but he agrees that officers, especially of the uncovenanted service, when once posted there should be as far as possible kept there. It is very necessary that we should have men intimate with the language, the people, and the system, but it is not possible to engage never to move Sonthal officers, and an occasional infusion of new blood gives vigour to the local administration.

14. The one newspaper which existed in this division, known as "*The Bird of Solomon*," expired during the year. The Commissioner does not regret the absence of any local newspaper, and says there is no want felt for an organ of this kind. There are printing presses, however, both at Bhagulpore and Monghyr, which confine their attention entirely to job-work.

15. Under Mr. Lockwood's administration considerable attention has been paid in Monghyr to experimental gardening and municipal farming. The public gardens at that station have been now allowed a grant from the Estates' Improvement Fund, and are said to be remarkably well kept up, while the lands used for the deposit of town sewage are described as really model gardens, which let for Rs. 30 per acre, and yet bring the lessee a very handsome profit. Other towns would do well to note these facts.

16. In the general working of the police there has been, the Commissioner notes, ■ steady improvement, as evidenced by the returns of convictions. There was an increase in the number of cases reported, but this was chiefly in petty crimes, and was in itself matter for congratulation if the suspicions mooted as to the general concealment of cases in Bhagulpore have any good foundation. The districts stand thus in order of criminality with reference to population:—

Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	...	...	...	1	to	376
Maldah	...	...	...	...	1	to	443
Monghyr	...	...	...	...	1	to	660
Purneah	...	...	...	...	1	to	691
Bhagulpore	...	...	...	...	1	to	831

The results in every hundred cases of cognizable crime stood thus—

		False or not enquired into.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.
Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	3	24	73
Maldah	...	27	21	52
Monghyr	...	34	33	33
Purneah	...	27	23	50
Bhagulpore	...	53	17	80

These figures are most unfavourable to Bhagulpore. The extraordinary number of unsuccessful cases in the Sonthal Pergunnahs is said to be due to the local mode of treating cases, shown in other districts in the first column as false or not inquired into. The decrease of dacoity in Purneah, and the successful management of border crime in that district, are both very creditable to Mr. Kemble, the Magistrate.

17. There has been a marked increase in civil litigation, and complaints are made that Subordinate Judges are wanted for both Monghyr and Maldah. The case of Monghyr has already been decided. The conveniences of communication afforded by the railway make any increase of establishment unnecessary there at present. The case of Maldah will be referred to the Judicial Department for consideration.

18. The revenue demand of the year was everywhere fairly collected, except in Monghyr, where the current balance was allowed to be 6·5 per cent. of the demand, while the arrear balance was heavier than at the close of the preceding year. This is a state of things not at all creditable to the late Collector, Mr. Lockwood, and is apparently attributed to his peculiar views on the subject of *khas* management. The Commissioner must give special attention to the land revenue administration of this district. The failure in collections should have attracted notice in the quarterly returns.

19. In his report for 1875-76 the Commissioner drew attention to the gradual break up of many of the old *zamindari* families owing to accumulated debts and mismanagement, and also to the mischievous effects of the farming system as worked in many parts of this division. In the present report a lamentable account is given by the sub-divisional officer of the state of things in the Banka sub-division, two-thirds of which are leased out in farm to non-resident speculators, while in the remaining one-third at least half of the landlords are also non-resident. The farms run usually for seven years, and are only renewed on the payment of a heavy and increasing premium which falls entirely on the ryots. The tenants are said to have no rights, to be subject to the exaction of forced labour, to illegal distraint, and to numerous

illegal cesses, while the collections are made by an unscrupulous host of up-country peadahs. Rajah Lilanund Sing's zemindari is said to be one of the worst. The Commissioner hopes the picture may be overdrawn, but the further facts stated as within Mr. Barlow's own knowledge go to show that there is only too much truth in it. The establishment of a moonsiffie at Banka may do something to improve matters by bringing a civil court to the door of the ryots; but the tract requires close and careful watching by an efficient sub-divisional officer by whom all attempts at illegality should be summarily repressed and punished. From a later paragraph of the report, it appears that the relations between Rajah Lilanund Sing and his son threaten again to plunge his estate in pecuniary difficulties, while they must of course aggravate the troubles of the tenantry. The Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to hear the results of the steps taken to move the civil courts to place this estate under the Collector. Meantime the Commissioner should, if further inquiries bear out the facts alleged with reference to this and other estates in Banka, address on the part of Government a very strong remonstrance to Rajah Lilanund Sing and to the other landlords concerned, warning them that, if the illegalities and oppressions reported to exist continue, Government will have to adopt special means to protect the tenantry and secure their rights.

20. The excise revenue of the division has fallen from Rs. 6,82,311 to Rs. 6,59,154. This can only be due to maladministration, seeing that in most other places there has been a marked increase. In fact it is admitted

Excise and stamps and monetary arrangements.

by the Commissioner that "one general and chief cause in operation was the fraudulent combination of the Government ministerial excise officers and the licensed vendors." Some steps have been taken to remedy this; but the fact that it was allowed to exist or continue so as to affect thus seriously the revenue of Government is by no means creditable to the district officers. The attention of the Board of Revenue will be specially drawn to this section of the report. The decrease in the Sonthal Pergunnahs may be accounted for by the special measures adopted there for checking drunkenness, and if that be so, it is not to be regretted; but in the other districts there certainly would seem to have been serious errors of management. In Maldah the feature most worthy of notice is that there is an increase of opium revenue which counterbalances the loss on country spirits and ganja. The Commissioner remarks that in Purneah and Maldah, north of the river, the popular taste runs after drugs, while south of the river it prefers spirits. This may, to some extent, be accounted for by the more damp and feverish climates of Maldah and Purneah.

21. The stamp revenue of the division was Rs. 7,72,301 against Rs. 6,44,900 last year. The Commissioner attributes the growth of this branch of revenue to "improved management," but nothing is said to show in what special way this was manifested. The real cause is no doubt mainly—what has raised the revenue elsewhere—the increased civil litigation following a year of prosperity, and the effect of the Land Registration Act.

22. There was a slight increase in the receipts and issues of currency notes, but the supply was not equal to the trade demand, and hence there was also an increase in money orders.

23. The number of railway accidents on the East Indian Railway was large. In nine cases persons were run over entirely through their own carelessness; in five instances railway employes were injured either through their own carelessness or accident. There was one serious attempt to de-rail a train, in which the guilty parties escaped, and one slight collision, in which the driver was fined. In four cases of theft of railway spikes the culprits were convicted and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment.

Railway.

24. The road cess being in force in all the districts of the division save the Sonthal Pergunnahs, communications are gradually improving, and in some parts very considerable progress seems to have been secured. Good use is made apparently of the gratuitous services of planters and other local residents for laying out kutcha roads; but expenditure on village roads was this year somewhat restricted, owing to the call made upon the District Road Fund, to recoup certain sums advanced by Government in the famine year.

Roads and communications.

25. Education made fair progress, except in Maldah, where not only was the zillah school in bad order, but the middle-class English schools of the district are generally pronounced a failure owing to the incompetence of the teachers. The Lieutenant-Governor believes that serious injury has been caused to middle-class education by the indiscriminate way in which English schools have been set up where there was no sufficient demand for them, and no adequate provision of funds made locally to secure proper teachers. Orders on this subject are now under consideration.

26. The Commissioner has had a census taken of the unaided schools throughout the division with the following results:—

DISTRICT.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Predominating caste of residents.	No. OF SCHOOLS ACCORDING TO LANGUAGES TAUGHT.							No. OF PUPILS READING							Boys	Girls	Total number of pupils.	Total number of well-to-do residents in the village in which pathshala exists.	REMARKS.				
				English schools.	Hindi pathshalas teaching in Hindi only.	Maktabs.	Pathshalas teaching both Hindi and Bengali.	Bengali pathshalas.	Sanskrit only.	Bengali and Persian.	Total.	Hindi Kathi only.	Persian and Arabic.	Sanskrit only.	Hindi and Bengali.	Bengali only.	English.						Bengali and Persian.	Total.	Who can read and write manuscript.	Who cannot read and write manuscript.
Monghyr ...	5,918	1,812,086	Hindus	1	348	179	...	...	...	523	4,004	1,206	...	...	...	4	...	5,214	917	3,930	3	17	4,873	3,700		
Bhagulpore...	4,327	1,976,290	Do.	4	323	105	...	1	5	...	438	3,478	562	74	...	8	216	...	4,038	1,001	2,748	63	36	4,461	3,880	
Purneah ...	4,985	1,714,795	Do.	5	223	72	85	43	4	...	411	2,006	050	05	825	405	60	...	4,029	833	3,193	12	1	4,020	1,604	
Maldah ...	1,913	676,420	Do.	1	...	19	...	182	...	...	202	...	107	...	2,050	43	...	2,700	530	2,200	...	...	2,790	1,051		
Sonthal Pergunnahs.	5,489	1,269,267	Sonthals	...	05	3	12	140	...	1	230	935	18	41	80	1,307	20	15	2,010	598	2,081	2	25	2,610	928	* Both Sanskrit and Hindi.
Total ...	20,506	7,439,754	Do.	13	953	378	77	371	11	1	1,804	10,429	2,042	190	095	4,473	340	15	10,287	4,389	14,218	90	100	18,738	11,162	

It is reported that some system is to be introduced for bringing the unaided primary schools under control and for raising their status. Under this system (says the Commissioner) the district will be divided into small circles, consisting each of a group of pathshalas (aided and such unaided ones as will make returns and submit to our inspection), and the best of the stipendiary gurus in the circle will be denominated the "chief guru." His duties will be—

- (a) to communicate to the gurus in his circle notices about gatherings for examination, returns, &c.;
- (b) to make payments of stipends or reward to all the gurus in his circle;
- (c) to visit occasionally the pathshalas in his circle and help the gurus to teach themselves and their more advanced pupils. For this work the chief guru will get allowances.

27. The working of the various local committees is said, truly enough, to depend very much on the district officers. It rests entirely with the district officers to make their committees useful or the reverse, and the amount of success or failure which attends a Magistrate's efforts in this direction is generally not a bad test of his capacity for administration. Municipal Committees seem to be on the whole the best attended. More use should be made of the Branch Road Committees in this division.

28. The largest Wards' properties in this division are those belonging to Durbhunga, which is under the Commissioner of Patna. The Commissioner of Bhagulpore has, however, a good deal of Court of Wards' work, and some heavily encumbered properties to manage. It is satisfactory to see that the Phulberree estate in Monghyr, the Pachgarhea estate in Bhagulpore, and the Soorjapore estate in Purneah, were all recovering under Government management. The Chunchal estate in Maldah also continues to show good results.

29. The Commissioner speaks well of many of the zemindars and native gentlemen of his division, but specially singles out Raja Ramnarayan of Monghyr as a model landlord. "His management is good, and what is so unusual in his case is that, although he is young and succeeded to a heavily encumbered property, he is almost free from debt, which is a very uncommon state of things in this division." The

Lieutenant-Governor regrets to observe that Maharaja Sir Joymunga Sing, K.C.S.I., has been on bad terms with his ryots. The Commissioner should take any opportunity of giving good advice to him and the other zemindars in whose estates signs of discontent have been manifested. The condition of Raja Lilanund Sing's estates has been already noticed.

30. The Commissioner speaks in high terms of his district officers and many of their subordinates. His remarks will be communicated to the Appointment Department for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR 1876-77.

REGISTRATION.

Darjeeling, the 18th September 1877.

READ—

The Report on the administration of the Registration Department during the year 1876-77.

Read again—

The Report for the previous year, with the orders of the Government passed thereon.

THE returns of the past official year show that, although registration in the aggregate has not retrograded, the increase has been small compared with the great strides made in the four years immediately preceding it. This circumstance is wholly due to a great falling off in registration in the populous and opulent districts of Backergunge, Noakholly, and Chittagong, which ordinarily contribute largely to the aggregate operations of the province, but which suffered so severely from the cyclone and storm-wave of the 31st October. The subjoined table exhibits the leading statistical data connected with registration during the past twelve years:—

YEARS.	NUMBER OF REGISTRATIONS				Total receipts.	Total expenditure.	Surplus.	Number of registration offices.
	Affecting immovable property.		Other Registrations.	Total.				
	Compulsory.	Optional.						
1866-66	40,939	29,596	27,683	98,198	3,25,069	2,25,960	99,128	173
1866-67	101,422	40,546	31,251	183,199	3,19,754	2,25,951	93,803	182
1867-68	119,700	41,335	25,815	187,850	3,24,635	2,50,181	74,476	227
1868-69	125,466	43,794	45,759	214,969	3,67,271	2,90,099	77,172	173
1869-70	180,920	51,034	33,239	265,193	4,13,797	3,14,338	99,459	173
1870-71	169,968	49,662	31,988	241,713	3,88,668	3,11,823	76,845	159
1871-72	168,077	55,481	31,763	255,320	3,75,130	2,80,961	94,178	155
1872-73	174,788	67,130	37,162	279,080	4,25,319	3,04,783	1,20,537	165
1873-74	205,519	79,499	45,441	330,509	4,55,049	3,39,451	1,15,578	221
1874-75	220,340	98,970	74,588	393,898	5,02,325	3,46,965	1,55,373	240
1875-76	265,225	106,629	85,987	457,841	5,55,505	4,17,463	1,38,042	290
1876-77	268,125	104,636	86,013	458,774	5,60,893	4,39,168	1,21,725	310
Increase over previous year	2,590	.....	7,256	7,923	10,277	12,766	.....	20
Decrease ditto	.....	2,196	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,590	.....

The registrations effected in Backergunge, Noakholly, and Chittagong during the past two years appear in the following statement:—

	1875-76.	1876-77.	Decrease.
Backergunge	26,635	24,060	2,575
Noakholly	21,461	17,951	3,510
Chittagong	27,482	21,708	5,774
Total	87,578	73,739	13,839

It will be observed that, even had registration remained stationary in these three districts, the grand total for the year would have been 479,413 instead of 465,574, giving an increase of 21,762 instead of 7,923 on that of 1875-76.

2. Classified according as they refer to moveable or immoveable property, and, under the second head, according as their registration is compulsory or optional, the number of documents registered in each of the past two years was as follows :—

		<i>Compulsory.</i>	
		1875-76.	1876-77.
Registrations affecting immoveable property	Instruments of sale, &c., of immoveable property of value Rs. 100 and upwards	31,290	31,330
	Instruments of mortgage of immoveable property of value Rs. 100 and upwards	84,545	84,847
	Perpetual leases	109,399	102,747
	Other leases under section 17, clause 4...	87,096	95,618
	Other compulsory registrations	2,935	3,785
	Total compulsory registrations affecting immoveable property	265,265	268,125
	<i>Optional.</i>		
	Instruments of sale, &c., of immoveable property of value less than Rs. 100	71,400	67,765
	Instruments of mortgage of immoveable property of value less than Rs. 100	28,684	29,604
	Leases for one year and less	2,640	2,140
	Miscellaneous documents	3,890	4,927
Registrations other than that affecting immoveable property.	Total optional registrations affecting immoveable property	106,629	104,436
	Total registrations affecting immoveable property	371,894	372,561
	Obligations for payment of money	65,610	69,047
	All other registrations	18,544	22,234
Total of above		84,154	91,281
Number of wills registered		1,556	1,681
Number of written authorities		47	51
Total registrations		457,651	465,574

It appears from this table that there has been an increase of 17 per cent. in registrations affecting immoveable property, and of 8.4 per cent. in other operations. In compulsory registration the increase has been 1.07, and in optional registration 2.6. The total increase compared with 1875-76 has been 7,923, or 1.7 per cent. The increase is chiefly remarkable in Jessore, Chumparun, Mymensingh, Bhagulpore, Maldah, Monghyr, Furreedpore, Rungpore, Patna, and Rajshahye. The decrease appears most markedly in the returns for Chittagong, Backergunge, Noakholly, Tipperah, Lohardugga, and Midnapore. The explanations given for most districts will be noticed under the various heads. None, however, can be offered for Lohardugga, as the annual report of the Registrar had not reached the Inspector-General on the 19th July. The Lieutenant-Governor desires that Major Walcott's explanation may be submitted to Government when it is received. The different provinces under this Government contribute to the total operations of the department in the following proportion: Bengal proper, 78.1; Behar, 17.8; Chota Nagpore, 2.2; and Orissa, 2.0 per cent. The percentage of Behar was only 14.1 in 1875-76. The increase is in part only nominal, owing to the transfer of the district of Maldah from the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Rajshahye to that of the Commissioner of Bhagulpore. In part it is attributable to special circumstances in Chumparun, which will be noticed further on.

3. The first remarkable feature in the comparative table above given is the decrease of 6,652 in the number of perpetual leases registered. The progress of the popularity of this class of engagement has been watched by Government for some years with interest. Since 1871-72, when the number registered was only 47,181, it has rapidly extended without any check until the year which has just elapsed. Though the system appears to be gradually making its way in Central and Western Bengal, it can only be said to have taken deep root in Jessore and the south-eastern districts of Backergunge, Furreedpore, Noakholly, and Chittagong. During the past year there was a considerable increase in 24-Pergunnahs, Nuddea, Moorshedabad, Maldah, and Furreedpore, and a very large increase in Jessore, while the three districts which suffered most from the cyclone show an aggregate decrease of 13,144, or nearly double the net decrease throughout the province. Whether this falling off is entirely due to the destruction of property and the general confusion and distress caused by the great physical calamity, or whether the anticipations expressed last year by the Regis-

trars of Chittagong and Noakholly, that the system had nearly reached its limit, have been realized, cannot now be accurately determined. The Registrars would have found some basis for a calculation in a comparison of the figures for the first seven months of each year, when the material condition of the people was normal. It is obvious that there must be some limit to the grant of perpetual leases in any one district; but, in the absence of special proof, Mr. Eden is not prepared to accept the figures as showing that it has yet been attained in either of these districts. While the adjoining districts of Dacca and Tipperah, both of which suffered to some extent from the cyclone, show a slight decrease, those of Furreedpore and Jessore, in which some damage was also caused, show, the former a slight, and the latter a very considerable increase. As Mr. Bourdillon remarks, Government will have to wait another year before it can pronounce definitely on the progress of these leases in Eastern Bengal. Their extension in Central Bengal, to which allusion has already been made, appears to be a matter for great satisfaction. It shows that the cultivators are beginning to obtain a closer and more lasting interest in the lands which they till, and that security of tenure, without which extensive improvements and full production cannot be looked for, is becoming more generally appreciated and demanded. The remarks of Mr. Smith, the Registrar of Jessore, on this subject are worthy of attention. They show that the fixity of tenure which is being gradually conceded is likely to play an important part in the reclamation of the waste lands of the littoral. "Perpetual leases are increasing from year to year. The cause of them is the ryot's unwillingness to take a lease for a short time, especially in respect of such lands as require much labor and outlay to reclaim, such as the large *beels* in the centre, and the Soonderbun jungles in the south, of the district. In most of the leases of this class it is found that the landlord reserves his power to measure and to enhance the rent; the ryots prefer such a stipulation to a lease for a short term. Where a premium is given it is a sufficient inducement to a needy landlord to give a perpetual lease." It is perhaps not too much to hope that the practice, which is extending westwards, will be gradually developed until all the ryots of the deltaic districts enjoy that stability of interest in the soil which is the index of the prosperity of the cultivating classes in Eastern Bengal.

4. The number of term-leases of small value registered during the year rose from 87,096 to 95,618. It is to be expected that registration under this as under other heads will year by year show some expansion. Disturbing local causes, however, will not unfrequently be found to account for more or less violent fluctuations in some districts. Thus, the increase of 51 per cent. in Chumparan during the past year is explained by a sudden combination among the ryots of an indigo factory, followed by the formal renewal of their engagements on more favourable terms, and the expiry and peaceful renewal of the indigo leases under two other large factories in the district. In Rajshahye, where the increase was nearly 81 per cent., the stimulus was caused by some new settlements and by the opening of two new rural offices. The prosperity of the people is adopted by the Registrar of Bhagulpore as an explanation of the increase, and by the Registrar of Midnapore as one of the decrease, of registration. The Inspector-General does not pronounce between them. In Mymensingh, the increase, which is considerable, is attributed by the Registrar to the fact that written engagements between landlord and tenant are taking the place of the informal agreements of former years, a most satisfactory solution of the long pending differences between two contending parties whose real interests are identical. In Tipperah, it is said, "the decrease is explained by a reference to the customs of the district, in which it is usual for the landlord to grant leases for long periods of time;" and the Inspector-General accepts this explanation. To the Lieutenant-Governor it seems that the circumstance referred to would explain a general lowness in the number of leases annually registered in Tipperah; but, unless for some reason large numbers are given or renewed in any one year, and this is not asserted, it does not appear why a common practice of granting long leases, any more than one of granting short leases, should create sudden fluctuations. In point of fact, however, the whole explanation is vitiated by a reference to the returns, which show that, in 1875-76, Tipperah stood first, and in 1876-77 fourth, on the list of all the districts in the province for the number of leases of this class registered.

5. The statement extracted in paragraph 2 shows that the decrease in optional registrations of immoveable property is almost solely noticeable in the returns of small sales. The fall is chiefly observed in the Presidency and Burdwan Divisions, where the people were the most ready to avail themselves of the reduction in the stamp duty on deeds of gift. It appears that it was formerly the practice to evade the payment of the stamp duty by describing gifts as sales for a nominal consideration.

6. In 22 out of 42 districts there has been an increase in the optional registrations of bonds, and the gross number registered in the province was 69,047 against 65,610 in 1875-76. The net increase, however (3,437), is less than the increase in the one district of Jessore, where more than half the total number were registered, and where the registrations increased from 31,452 to 35,694. The registration operations of Jessore are rightly described by Mr. Bourdillon as phenomenal. No explanation appears possible of the vast difference in the extent to which the safeguards of registration are utilized in this and in the surrounding districts. The decrease in the registrations under this important head in nearly half the districts of the province is disappointing.

7. In the minor operations of the department there has been a general increase. A small but steady advance is shown in the number of wills registered. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with Mr. Bourdillon in thinking that any great expansion under this head is improbable. Some explanation should have been procured and submitted of the circumstance that in no instance were documents presented, or, at any rate, received, for registration by the District Registrar in Chumparun, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, Pooree, or Singbhoom. In paragraph 17 of his report Mr. Bourdillon gives several instances of curious, and in some cases most improper, deeds being presented for registration. The Lieutenant-Governor would wish to know something more of the Nuddee case in which a deed of gift of a female child was executed by its mother in favour of a prostitute. The case would appear from the description given to fall under section 372 of the Penal Code.

8. In 18 cases only during the year did the civil courts give notice to the registering officers of the presentation of registered documents which the courts discredited. The Lieutenant-Governor has recently invited the co-operation of the High Court in this important matter, and the Hon'ble Judges have responded by the issue of a circular directing judicial officers to give notice in all cases in which there is strong *prima facie* evidence of fraud having been committed. Mr. Eden has no doubt that this order will have a salutary effect during the current year. The prosecutions instituted during the year numbered 38, and 35 persons were punished with imprisonment and 12 with fine for offences against the Registration Act. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to learn that heavy sentences were passed in the most heinous cases. The result of the prosecution in Sarun was satisfactory, and severe punishment was inflicted on the offender.

9. The financial condition of the Registration Department has recently engaged the serious attention of Government. It has been found that of late years, though the receipts have considerably increased, the expenditure has advanced even more rapidly, and that the surplus at the disposal of Government is gradually diminishing. The subjoined statement shows the receipts and expenditure of the past four years calculated on the principle hitherto adopted:—

				Receipts.	Expenditure.	Surplus.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1873-74	...	...	...	4,82,509	3,29,431	1,53,078
1874-75	...	...	...	5,52,325	3,63,953	1,65,372
1875-76	...	...	...	5,56,505	4,17,402	1,39,103
1876-77	...	...	...	5,66,882	4,30,168	1,36,714

It now appears, however, that the amount given as the total of expenditure in each year does not include the charges for paper and for printing and binding the registers and forms. These charges aggregated Rs. 34,445-10-6 during the past year. It is also reported that the Public Works Department expended during the year Rs. 23,294 on behalf of the Registration Department. Although the greater part of this sum was expended on major works and was accordingly taken from money provided in the Public Works Department

budget, it is obvious that no calculation which excludes it will show how far the Registration Department affords a revenue to the country after defraying its own current charges. The net surplus during the past year was, therefore, only Rs. 78,973-9-6. Mr. Bourdillon, in a special report recently submitted upon this subject, recommended an enhancement of some of the *ad valorem* fees levied on documents presented for registration, and the Lieutenant-Governor has approved some of his proposals. Mr. Eden, however, is strongly of opinion that an immediate check is required on the rapidly growing expenditure of the department. That growth has undoubtedly been chiefly caused by the remarkable expansion of the rural sub-registry system. Mr. Eden does not underrate the immense influence which the extension of that system has had in rendering registration popular among the people and in making its advantages accessible to them. But the returns show unmistakeably that in some districts of Bengal the system has been overdone, and that offices have been opened and sub-registrars on large percentages of the fees appointed in places where they cannot be supported. This has been conspicuously the case in Burdwan. The number of offices in that district rose from 10 in 1874-75 to 22 in 1876-77. At the same time the number of registrations effected fell from 23,869 to 22,972, and the receipts from Rs. 26,558 to Rs. 24,835. The expenditure was simultaneously increased from Rs. 16,998 to Rs. 20,025, and the surplus was accordingly reduced from Rs. 9,560 to Rs. 4,810. It is clear that there has here been a great loss to the department without any gain whatever to the people of the district. It may even be apprehended that the very small salaries produced by even 75 per cent. of the fees may have resulted in laxity and mismanagement in some of the offices presided over by underpaid sub-registrars. Mr. Bourdillon reports that ten of them realize an average income of Rs. 48 per mensem, and that in some instances their aggregate receipts are as low as Rs. 43 and Rs. 45, out of which they have to pay their establishment. Mr. Eden's opinion, formed after careful consideration of the whole subject, is that the rural system should not for the present be further extended in Bengal, though it should not be extensively contracted. In one or two instances it may be found necessary to amalgamate offices which are not fairly self-supporting with others which have been longer established; but, as a rule, Mr. Eden would leave existing arrangements undisturbed.

10. The Lieutenant-Governor's attention has also been directed to some cases in which special sub-registrars on high salaries are retained at the headquarters of districts to do less work than is elsewhere performed by Assistant or Deputy Magistrates in addition to their own duties. In some instances the services of such officers are indispensable, but in others they are certainly not required, and Mr. Eden will take an early opportunity of providing them with other employment.

11. There were altogether 310 offices open at the close of the year, against 290 at the close of 1875-76. Eighteen of the new offices were placed under rural sub-registrars in the interior. Two new sub-district offices were opened and ten sub-district offices were transferred from the charge of the sub-divisional officers to that of rural sub-registrars. Mr. Eden considers this measure one of questionable expediency. He sees no reason why a sub-divisional officer should be relieved of his registration any more than of his treasury work. To obtain rural sub-registrars who will be competent to supervise the preparation of the sub-divisional indexes, high proportions (generally 75 per cent.) of the fees must be granted. If the system were carried out in all sub-divisions the expenditure of the department would be very largely increased. At the same time that they are more expensive, rural sub-registrars at sub-divisions should be really less efficient than ex-officio sub-registrars, for they cannot have the same authority over the other rural sub-registrars of the sub-district that the officer in executive charge must enjoy. In few sub-divisions are there more than five or six deeds presented for registration in a day. These documents must afford an intelligent officer a considerable insight into local customs and a general grasp of the principles on which, and the extent to which, dispositions of the various descriptions of property are made. Such information must be exceedingly valuable in many parts of the country where important questions connected with rights in the soil and the systems of cultivation are constantly arising. Mr. Eden regrets very much to hear of

sub-divisional officers that "with a few exceptions the work is carried on with delay and irregularity." The Lieutenant-Governor desires that sub-divisional officers should understand that Government will insist on their registration work being carefully and thoroughly done, and he trusts that the report for the current year will show a great improvement in this respect. A special report should be submitted on the alleged gross failure of the sub-divisional officer of Bhaboah to attend to this part of his duties. Mr. Eden also hopes that district registrars will generally take more interest in this important department. The amount of knowledge required to enable him to make a proper inspection of a sub-registry office is not more than a thoroughly efficient district officer can easily acquire and should always possess.

12. The experiment of issuing printed forms of agricultural leases and their counterparts and of bonds for small amounts has not been found successful; indeed the forms of leases and engagements vary so in different parts of the country, and even in different parts of the same district, that any large demand for printed forms is most unlikely to arise, and the Lieutenant-Governor has restricted it to a few specially selected districts in order to obtain materials for a judgment upon its working before sanctioning a general extension of the scheme.

13. The Lieutenant-Governor is not yet in a position to pronounce definitely on the working of the Mahomedan Marriage Registration Act, but the reports hitherto received have not been generally favourable. At the close of the year the Act had been extended to 14 districts, and 77 offices were at work. Only 2,284 ceremonies were registered during the year. The Act will not be extended to the districts of Central and Western Bengal or to Behar until Government is in a position to judge of the measure of success attained in the Eastern districts.

14. The Inspectors appear to have performed their duties zealously. Mr. Eden notices with pleasure the terms in which the Inspector-General is able to speak of the assistance rendered to the department by several district registrars, and the satisfactory manner in which the ex-officio and rural sub-registrars named by him have performed their duties during the year. To Mr. Bourdillon himself the Lieutenant-Governor is indebted for his excellent administration of the department, and for an interesting and complete report.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

HORACE A. COCKERELL,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

REPORT ON EMIGRATION TO BRITISH AND FOREIGN COLONIES DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1877.

EMIGRATION.

Darjeeling, the 5th September 1877.

READ—

The Report of the Protector of Emigrants on Emigration to British and Foreign Colonies during the year ending 31st March 1877.

Read again—

The Reports of the two previous years, with the orders of Government thereon.

In colonial, as in inland, emigration the operations of the past year show a remarkable falling off compared with the results of previous years. The number of emigrants despatched to the colonies was 24,569 in 1873-74, 20,230 in 1874-75, 9,251 in 1875-76, and only 7,734 in 1876-77. The stimulus experienced in the two former years was undoubtedly owing to the scarcity, which was to some extent felt in all the districts from which the great majority of the recruits for transmarine emigration are collected; but, on the other hand, the plentiful harvests of the past two years will not entirely account for the remarkable slackness in colonial emigration which has since supervened. The last annual report of the Superintendent of Emigration shows that Assam is beginning to compete successfully with the colonies in procuring labourers from Behar and the Upper Provinces. Unfortunately, the statistics show that, with increasing demand for labour both in this country and abroad, and competition among recruiters, the supply, though practically unlimited, is becoming less and less accessible, and that greater inducements are year by year becoming necessary to prevail on the people to leave their homes. The Lieutenant-Governor wishes that those interested in either form of emigration would recognize the fact that this is the result of excessive eagerness, not unfrequently accompanied by unscrupulous fraud, on the part of the recruiters, and that the surest way of increasing the available supply of labourers is a rigid enforcement of the checks which the law provides for the control of the subordinate agency.

2. Mr. Eden considers that the decrease in the number of emigrants to the colonies is a matter for regret. He believes that it would be a great gain to the country if the yearly demands of the British colonies at least could be fully met. The greatly improved circumstances of the many labourers who return to their homes with considerable savings, enlarged ideas, and some education, show how great are the advantages to the Indian emigrant of a short residence in the colonies. Dr. Joubert reports that one emigrant recently returned from a stay of twelve years in Trinidad with savings amounting to nearly Rs. 17,000, besides a quantity of valuables. During the past year no less than 254 persons again emigrated, and in addition to these, 14 paid their own return passages to Demerara and 8 to Trinidad. There can be little doubt that, if recruiting operations were generally conducted with ordinary moderation and honesty, the full number of labourers annually required for the British colonies could be procured.

3. The subjoined table shows the most prominent results of the year's operations compared with those of the two previous years:—

	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.
Number of emigrants required by the colonies	...	14,760	12,965
“ „ admitted to the depôts	23,393	11,126	9,417
“ „ despatched to the colonies	20,230	9,251	7,734
“ „ returned from ditto	3,534	2,674	2,931
“ rejected or released from depôts	1,560	826	1,155
Percentage	6.6	7.41	11.94
Number absconded from depôts	1,178	660	509
Percentage	5	5.99	5.21
Death-rate per cent. in depôts	33	26	41

4. Altogether 306 licenses were granted during the year to the emigration agents of six colonies, against 326 to six agencies in the previous year.

In 1876-77, 12 licenses were cancelled, against 21 in 1875-76. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets, however, that he cannot accept this as evidence of an improvement in the conduct of those employed in collecting emigrants. The nature of their business and the very extensive area over which their operations are conducted have rendered it impossible for the emigration agents to exercise anything like efficient local control over their recruiters. They have been compelled to employ sub-agents to look after their interests in the principal recruiting centres. The existing law contains no provision for the recognition and control of these persons. Nevertheless, their employment is absolutely necessary, and it is by their honesty and vigilance, rather than by the goodwill of the emigration agents, that the operations of the recruiters can be effectually controlled. Hitherto, unfortunately, these qualities have not been exhibited by them, and they have in many instances taken advantage of their irresponsibility under the law to countenance, if not to suggest, malpractices on the part of the recruiters. Mr. Eden has recently decided that, pending the amendment of the law, these sub-agents should be made amenable to control by requiring them formally to take out licenses as recruiters. At the same time, Magistrates have been instructed not to enforce in their respect the section of the law which requires recruiters to wear badges. The Lieutenant-Governor has every reason to believe that if emigration agents were to exert themselves to procure for these posts respectable men who would work honestly under the supervision of the Magistrates, the results would be very different. The want of co-operation on the part of Magistrates, of which the agents so often complain, is attributable to a not unnatural distrust and suspicion of the subordinate agency now employed.

5. The returns for the past year, which have been abstracted above, show that the action of the local sub-agents has been positively mischievous. Out of 9,755 persons received in depôt, including 338 remaining from the previous year, no less than 1,155, or 11·84 per cent., were either rejected by the medical inspector or emigration agents, or released from their engagements by the Protector. These figures bear evidence of great abuses in the process of recruiting. The percentage of rejections and releases ranges from 4·96 in the Natal agency to 17·11 and 17·69 in those of Trinidad and Guadeloupe respectively. In explanation of the high percentage at the Trinidad depôt, Dr. Joubert states that only thoroughly good emigrants are despatched to that colony, as, in consequence of its popularity, labourers are easily procurable for it. This, however, is no excuse for the recruitment of labourers who are certain to be rejected. If the standard is raised so high and the facilities are so great, there should be the less temptation on the part of recruiters to swell the number of their recruits by persons who are not qualified to meet the requirements of the colony. This is a matter which should be fully within the control of the Emigration Agent for Trinidad. The Lieutenant-Governor would like to know if any of the labourers rejected at the Trinidad agency were afterwards accepted at any of the other colonial depôts. No explanation has been offered of the high percentage of rejections and releases among the labourers recruited for Guadeloupe. Mr. Eden considers it highly discreditable to all concerned. His Honor will have occasion to remark further on upon some unsatisfactory features connected with emigration to this French colony. The increasing number of coolies released or rejected at the depôts appears to Mr. Eden to call for the adoption of special measures against the recruiters and sub-agents concerned. He desires that in future the Superintendent will note carefully the name of the recruiter and sub-agent through whose hands each labourer who absconds on the way to Calcutta or from the depôts, or who is rejected or released, has passed. It will be necessary to suspend the licenses of all who are shown to have participated in the recruitment of any large number of labourers who are subsequently found unfit or unwilling to emigrate. A warning to this effect should at once be conveyed to all emigration agents.

6. In the resolution on the report for 1875-76, Sir Richard Temple noticed the neglect of the registering officers in the interior to report to the Superintendent all registrations effected by them. It appears that during the past year there has been no improvement in this respect. The total number of emigrants received in depôts actually exceeded by 1,342 the number shown

by the Magistrates' reports to have been originally registered. It is clear that without a knowledge of the number originally recruited, and of the number who abscond on the way to Calcutta, it is impossible for Government to gauge the extent to which improper recruiting is practised. It appears that the Emigration Agents are disinclined or unable to give the desired information. It was pointed out in the last resolution that the law requires Magistrates on registering emigrants to submit to the Protector copies of the entries made by them. The attention of all district officers in Bengal will now again be directed to this important matter, and other Governments will be addressed with a view to the issue of similar orders. Meanwhile, the Superintendent will be good enough to compare the statements received with the number of persons admitted to depôt, and to report from what districts those emigrants came regarding whom no reports were received.

7. Of the labourers received in the depôts 5·21 per cent. absconded. This result is chiefly to be attributed to the large number (14·22 per cent.) of desertions among the coolies recruited for Mauritius. Dr. Joubert explains that intending emigrants are allowed great liberty while awaiting embarkation at this depôt, and that the privilege is apparently abused. This explanation is somewhat hesitatingly offered, and the Lieutenant-Governor is unable to accept it as satisfactory. Depôts should not be looked upon as prisons, and under the law every emigrant has full liberty to change his mind up to the time when he enters formally into his engagement. After making allowance for the number of persons who accompany recruiters merely to secure a free journey to Calcutta, the Lieutenant-Governor cannot but recognise in the large number of labourers who absconded from the Mauritius depôt unmistakeable proof that many were improperly recruited.

8. Altogether 40 deaths, or 4·2 per cent., occurred among the coolies after admission to depôt. As the average duration of detention in depôt was only 29·2 days, the death-rate amounts to 52·8 per mille per annum, which, as the Superintendent observes, is high for a class supposed to be specially selected. It is not stated whether all the deaths occurred after the labourers had been seen and passed by the medical inspector or not, and it is obviously important that this should be known. Out of the 40, 7 died of "chest affection" and 6 of "other diseases." In the absence of special explanation, it would appear that these persons should not have been passed by the medical officers of the districts in which they were recruited.

9. Dr. Grant, who held the office of Protector throughout the year, expresses himself as perfectly satisfied with the cleanliness of the depôts and with all the arrangements made for the health and comfort of the emigrants. The emigration agents all reside at their depôts, and the Lieutenant-Governor believes that Dr. Grant's remarks on the excellence of their management are quite deserved. Judged by the returns, it would seem that the operations of the Natal agency were most satisfactorily conducted. That depôt shows by far the lowest percentage of rejections and releases and of desertions, and no deaths occurred among the 806 emigrants admitted to it.

10. Emigrants were detained on the average 29·2 days in the depôts, so that the provisions of Rule 17, which requires the despatch of emigrants within one month of admission to depôt, if possible, were in most instances complied with. In the Mauritius agency, however, the average length of detention was 41 days. No explanation is offered on this point. Possibly the excessive number of desertions from this depôt may be attributed in some degree to the length of time passed by the intending emigrants in idleness and comparative confinement and inability to improve their condition.

11. At the beginning of the year the Mauritius, Demerara, and Guadeloupe agencies had still a number of women to despatch in order to make up the required proportion of 40 per cent. The Mauritius agency made up its deficiency in full during the year; that of the Demerara agency was reduced from 115 to 40. No surplus of women was despatched to Guadeloupe, and the deficiency remained at 192 at the close of the year. It has, however, been brought to the Lieutenant-Governor's notice that special efforts have since been made to complete the number required by the rule.

12. The following table shows the number of statute adult emigrants required by the different colonies during the past year, and the number of emigrants actually despatched :—

COLONY.	Number of statute adults required.	NUMBER DESPATCHED REPRESENTED AS	
		Statute adults.	Souls.
Demerara	6,000	3,867½	3,993
Trinidad	1,500	1,507½	1,601
Mauritius	1,385	915	1,027
Natal	2,730	715	761
Guadeloupe	1,350	333½	353
Total	12,965	7,138½	7,734

13. It will be observed that Jamaica, which has hitherto taken a regular annual supply of labourers, did not require any during the past year. Emigration to Cayenne, or French Guiana, was stopped during the past year, in consequence of the unsatisfactory reports received of the condition of the Indian immigrants in that colony. The prohibition on emigration to Surinam, or Dutch Guiana, was still in force during the year: it has since been partially removed. Trinidad was the only colony which succeeded in obtaining the full number of emigrants required. To Demerara and Mauritius not much more than half of the number which those colonies sought to obtain was despatched. Natal could only procure 715 out of 2,730 indentured for. This colony has obtained a number of labourers from Madras, but in Bengal it appears unable to compete with Mauritius and the West Indian Colonies, which are better known to the people. The latest information shows that, since the Commission of 1872 submitted its report, the condition of the Indian labourers in Natal has been most satisfactory. A retired Indian officer has been appointed Protector of Immigrants, and many of the labourers who have worked out their term of indenture have adopted lucrative trades in the neighbourhood of the chief towns. It is probable that, as its excellent climate, comparative proximity to India, and general prosperity are more generally known, Natal will have no difficulty in procuring the labourers it requires. The condition of Indian subjects in Cayenne and Guadeloupe is a matter for grave concern. One of the great inducements to labourers to proceed to those colonies has hitherto been the promise of a free return passage after five years of service. Recent reports, however, show that this advantage is not really enjoyed. On the 25th February 1876 there were 13,543 adult Indian immigrants in Guadeloupe, of whom a large number must have completed their term of indenture and become entitled to return passages. During the year 1875 no less than 1,200 immigrants terminated their engagements. It is stated that all these renewed their engagements, but the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that some special explanation is required to account for the fact that during the past five years no Bengal emigrants have returned to their homes from Guadeloupe. In Cayenne it appears that the coolies only labour 14 days in the month. There must clearly be something wrong in the system of tasks and payment for work, for Mr. Eden believes that no labourer works more willingly than the Indian if it is made his interest to do so. The experience of the other colonies shows that, with liberal rates of wages, the coolies are excellent and industrious labourers. The result of the system pursued in Cayenne is that the immigrant's first indenture for five years, or 1,560 days, cannot expire until he has passed some ten years in the colony, and that he is as poor at the end of the term as he was at the beginning. But this is not all. It appears that the privilege of a free return passage is withheld after it has been earned. The British Consul reports that throughout the years 1875 and 1876 there were 238 immigrants awaiting an opportunity to return to India, yet that not one was able to leave the colony, though it is evident that the number was sufficient to fill a vessel if one had been chartered for their use. There are at present nearly 4,000 Indian labourers in Cayenne, and it is feared that the condition of all is far from satisfactory. Mr. Eden would be glad to see a specially selected officer deputed to report on the condition of Indian immigrants in all the colonies to which they have been despatched. At present the Indian Governments have no complete

information on the subject. The state of things in the French colonies appears to have been unsatisfactory for some years, yet it is even now but imperfectly understood. The affluence of some of the emigrants who return from the British colonies bears testimony to the general prosperity of the class. But the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that we should not be absolutely dependent upon the sometimes meagre reports of officers of the imperial Foreign or Colonial departments for information regarding the welfare of our Indian fellow-subjects in these distant lands.

13. The death-rate on board those vessels whose arrival in the colonies has been reported was not high, averaging only 1·38 per cent. The highest mortality, 2·75 per cent., occurred among the emigrants despatched by the *Jorawur*; more than half the deaths in that instance were caused by measles and their sequelæ. The Lieutenant-Governor has inquired into the case, but it does not appear that any blame attaches to the medical inspector under whose superintendence the emigrants embarked.

14. Altogether 2,931 emigrants returned from the colonies during the year. The average savings of those from Trinidad amounted to Rs. 379-5-6, and the general average was Rs. 178-0-1. In no instance was the death-rate on board the return vessels exceptionally high, though of course many of the passengers were invalids. Dr. Grant's remarks on the subject of pauper emigrants, who are sent back to India after having been incapacitated for earning their livelihood, will be separately considered.

15. Separate orders will also be passed upon the financial statement which Dr. Joubert promises to submit.

16. The Lieutenant-Governor has much pleasure in recording his sense of the care and assiduity with which Dr. Grant has discharged the duties of Protector of Emigrants during the past year.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

HORACE A. COCKERELL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

NAMES OF MARKS.	STOCKS IN HAND AS COMPILED ON—						
	4th September 1877.	7th September 1877.	11th September 1877.	14th September 1877.	18th September 1877.	21st September 1877.	25th September 1877.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Balinghatta	5,16,500	6,20,900	6,01,600	5,90,000	5,00,000	5,80,200	5,35,000
Coltadanga	71,500	55,800	64,000	58,000	63,700	70,600	60,900
Chitpore, Golabara, Doozer- tooly, Hathkola, and Culp Ghat.	8,10,800	8,86,400	8,96,100	8,81,800	7,87,200	7,85,200	7,85,000
Pathuringhatta, Posta, and Jorabagan.	52,400	63,800	52,300	53,100	53,800	42,500	23,900
Tollygunge, Chittlah, Kidder- pore, and Moosahingunge.	2,42,800	2,49,000	2,33,400	2,40,200	2,32,000	2,15,000	1,89,700
21 Minor Bazars (estimated)...	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
Other retail shops, 3,128 in number, (estimated).	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Baldyabatty, Nowabgunge, Bhuddrosur, and Chander- nagore.	1,00,000	1,00,000	55,000	55,000	55,000	55,000	37,000
Total ...	23,26,800	24,67,200	23,92,400	23,30,200	22,57,200	22,35,500	21,80,500
On Railway premises, both sides the river.	74,906 (on 3rd Sept.)	69,180 (on 6th Sept.)	70,028 (on 10th Sept.)	49,740 (on 13th Sept.)	67,918 (on 17th Sept.)	41,084 (on 20th Sept.)	37,580 (on the 24th Sept.)
On boats { Port Commis- unloaded sioners' returns.	1,24,447 (28th Aug. to 1st September.)	1,63,840 (2nd to 6th Sept.)	54,197 (6th to 8th Sept.)	67,637 (9th to 11th Sept.)	1,20,433 (12th to 15th Sept.)	1,44,533 (16th to 18th Sept.)	1,74,920 (19th to 22nd Sept.)
as by { Canal returns ...	1,02,118 (20th Aug. to 1st September.)	46,600 (2nd to 6th Sept.)	1,03,141 (6th to 8th Sept.)	30,300 (9th to 11th Sept.)	72,898 (12th to 15th Sept.)	78,402 (16th to 18th Sept.)	1,33,281 (19th to 22nd Sept.)
Grand Total of Stocks ...	26,68,261	27,37,577	25,27,700	24,73,187	25,81,538	25,03,109	24,54,231
Probable stocks available for exportation by sea	10 lakhs.	15½ lakhs.	16½ lakhs.	13 lakhs.	14½ lakhs.	15½ lakhs.	18½ lakhs.

A. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.